

الشرق الأوسط

دار الشروق

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,797 PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1982 Established 1887

Spanish Editor Is Expelled From Putsch Court-Martial

From Agency Dispatches
MADRID — The lieutenant general presiding over the court-martial of 32 officers and a civilian implicated in last year's frustrated military putsch Tuesday expelled the editor of a Madrid newspaper at the demand of defense lawyers who claimed to be outraged by an article it published Tuesday.

Occurring on the third day of the trial and the first anniversary of the coup attempt, the ruling by Lt. Gen. Luis Alvarez Rodriguez against the tabloid *Diario 16* was a



Gen. José Guillermo García at his news conference.

El Salvador May Ask Argentine Army Aid

By Warren Hoge
New York Times Service
SAN SALVADOR — The Salvadoran defense minister has declared that there are no foreign military men helping his troops except American advisers, but he said it was possible he would ask for such assistance from Argentina and other countries.

At a news conference Monday, the defense minister, Gen. José Guillermo García, widely considered the most powerful member of

the Salvadoran government, said Argentina and El Salvador had traded military missions and that the chief of staff of the Salvadoran Army, Col. Rafael Flores Lima, was now in Buenos Aires at the invitation of his Argentine counterpart. He declined to specify Col. Flores Lima's activities, saying only that the two missions had dealt "not exclusively with the concrete situation that now concerns us."

He said that "clearly the possibility exists that he will seek assistance from Argentina and other countries," but that "up to now we have not asked and we have no immediate plans to do so."

There had been persistent rumors, especially out of Nicaragua, that Argentina and Uruguay were

major triumph for the defendants — and their rightist supporters outside the courtroom.

The episode also underlined the hostility toward the press in the conservative military establishment, which is prickly in defense of its honor, and suggested that a stormy trial lies ahead.

The dispute arose from an article published on the front page of the newspaper quoting an anonymous military policeman who said he had been forced at pistol-point by Capt. Carlos Alvarez Arenas to

join rebel Civil Guards who last Feb. 23 detonated the coup by assaulting parliament and seizing the government and the nation's leading politicians. The captain is a defendant.

Claiming that the article could prejudice the captain's case, defendants and their lawyers Tuesday morning boycotted the trial, refusing to enter the main hall unless *Diario 16* had its credentials withdrawn. Gen. Antonin Rodríguez Toquero, the Defense Ministry spokesman, tried to persuade Pedro J. Ramírez, the newspaper's editor, to withdraw voluntarily from the courtroom where the trial is taking place.

"I said that we could not withdraw," said Mr. Ramírez in conversation later, "that to do so would be to admit that we had made a mistake, which is just the opposite of the case, and that it would be to give in to the blackmail of the coup plotters. Now I feel like the first person condemned in the trial."

The defendants' boycott of their own trial dragged on for 3½ hours, with Gen. Álvarez Rodríguez and other judges on the 17-man panel evidently reluctant to follow normal courtroom procedure and order the accused to take their seats.

Finally, at 1:30 p.m., the trial resumed and the offending captain's lawyer, Jesús Gómez García, was recognized. The lawyer charged that the *Diario 16* article was an "intolerable and ignominious calumny" that insulted both his client and "the military institution and the honor of its members."

When the editor of *Diario 16*, was expelled, he was followed by most of the Spanish and foreign journalists covering the trial, who walked out in protest at the expulsion.

The *Diario 16* story quoted one of the accused officers threatening to shoot his soldiers through the back of the head if they refused to follow him into the parliament after it was occupied by rebel Civil Guards.

Official sources said 15 soldiers who served under the captain mentioned in the story gathered outside the building where the trial is being held to demonstrate support for the officer. They were not allowed in.

Col. Salvador Escandell, defense lawyer for Lt. Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch, the most senior officer on trial, said the article was "a very serious insult, not only to the honor of the captain but also to the whole military institution."

The prosecution said it would order an investigation to determine whether charges could be brought against *Diario 16*. Gen. Álvarez Rodríguez said the newspaper's accreditation for the trial was suspended until the investigation was completed.

Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, held hostage for 18 hours with other members of the government and 300 legislators during the attempted coup, said Tuesday the past was dead and that Spain was progressing along the democratic path.

Opposition Socialist leader Felipe González, whose party is tipped to win elections next year, told reporters he had confidence in justice. "We hope there will be a just sentence in accordance with law and that democracy will emerge strengthened from this test," he said.



A wounded man lying in the street after two bombs exploded Tuesday in Beirut. At least seven persons were killed.

At Least 7 Killed in Beirut Market Bombings

From Agency Dispatches
BEIRUT — Two car bombs exploded Tuesday in a seaside marketplace in western Beirut. Local hospitals said seven persons were killed and about 60 were wounded, but other estimates put the number of dead as high as 12.

Rescue workers, struggling with the hot metal roofs of flattened shops, said scores of people were trapped inside and that there was little chance they would be brought out alive. Police said at least a dozen of the wounded were in "very serious condition."

The marketplace, in a predominantly Moslem area, is near a 16-story building that houses some offices of Syrian intelligence officials in Lebanon. All the windows in the structure were blown out.

Two gas stations and about 25 cars burst into flames in the heat of the explosions, the first serious bombing this year in Lebanon.

The larger of the two bombs, planted just outside the marketplace, was made of 154 pounds (70 kilograms) of TNT, according to the rightist Phalange radio.

Responsibility for the bombings was claimed both by the Organization for the Liberation of Lebanon From Foreigners and the Organization of Holy Struggle, a previously unknown group.

The first group has claimed responsibility for earlier bomb attacks in Lebanon and two bombings in Damascus, including the Feb. 18 bombing of a building housing the Information Ministry and Al-Ba'ath, the newspaper of the ruling Ba'ath Party.

Syrian authorities blamed both of the Damascus attacks on the outlawed Moslem Brotherhood.

A caller speaking for the second group, the Organization of Holy Struggle, told the Phalange radio the explosions were the start of a fierce war. The caller said the bombs had been aimed at Syrian intelligence and occupation "in reply to the extermination to which our families in beloved Tripoli were subjected."

Syrian peacekeeping forces last week clashed with Palestinian and leftist Lebanese militias in the port city of Tripoli, 53 miles (85 kilometers) north of Beirut.

Afghans Are Said to Kill Soviet General

NEW DELHI — A leading Soviet lieutenant general was killed last month when his helicopter was downed by rocket fire in eastern Afghanistan, according to a Western diplomatic report from Kabul, the Afghan capital.

The report, disclosed Monday by sources in New Delhi who refused to be identified by name or nationality, said Lt. Gen. P.I. Shkidechenko, two or three other Soviet officers and an Afghan were flying between Gardez and Khost on Jan. 19 when their aircraft was hit by at least nine rocket fired by Islamic rebels.

All aboard were killed, and the wreckage was found about 6 miles (10 kilometers) from Khost, which is 112 miles southeast of Kabul, the report said. It said a military memorial service was held for the Soviet officers before their bodies were flown to the Soviet Union.

The sources who disclosed the report said news of the general's death was received earlier but was withheld until it was verified by a number of reliable informants.

The Soviet Army newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* (Red Star) named Gen. Shkidechenko's death on Jan. 23 and said he "perished in an air disaster while performing his duty." It gave no other details.

The obituary notice said he had been deputy commander of Soviet troops in East Germany in charge of combat training and then was transferred to Odessa, on the Black Sea, where he was chief of the military training department for that military district. It said he was 59.

It was not immediately known whether Gen. Shkidechenko was the highest-ranking Soviet military officer reported killed in Afghanistan since the Soviet Army first intervened there in December, 1979.

Other Western diplomatic sources in New Delhi reported earlier that several Soviet Army officers, possibly including a general in the medical corps, were gunned down on a Kabul street last month.

EEC Agrees to Curtail Imports From Russia

The Associated Press
BRUSSELS — The 10 European Economic Community countries agreed Tuesday to limit imports of goods from the Soviet Union as pressure for a relaxation of martial law in Poland.

The decision was announced by the Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and British and Dutch officials during a recess at a meeting of EEC foreign ministers in Brussels. "This act was taken as a clear political signal to the Soviet Union," a British official said.

The move would affect a small, still undetermined percentage of the \$11 billion worth of goods that EEC member countries import from the Soviet Union annually.

The officials said the foreign ministers decided to lower quotas on increase in imports of manufactured and luxury goods from the Soviet Union.

[Canada imposed diplomatic, economic and educational sanctions Tuesday on Poland and the Soviet Union, United Press International reported from Ottawa.

But External Affairs Minister Mark MacGuigan said the government promised to honor a \$500-million credit program to allow Poland to buy 1.5 million metric tons of wheat in 1982.

[The sanctions, which take effect immediately, include freezing commercial credits for goods other than food; delaying negotiations to reschedule payments on Poland's debt due in 1982; suspending Canadian-Polish academic exchanges; and imposing restrictions on Polish government officials in Canada, UPI reported.]

Since martial law was declared in Poland on Dec. 13, EEC countries have been under pressure from the United States to impose sanctions on the Soviet Union, which the United States says was behind the imposition of martial law.

No final decisions on goods or amounts were made Tuesday, but the officials said the most likely sanction would be to lower the amounts of luxury goods such as caviar, diamonds, furs and liquor, that the Soviet Union may sell in EEC countries.

The officials said the EEC Commission was ordered to make specific proposals as soon as possible outlining the types of goods to be involved and the precise quotas. Once the proposals were made, they said, the 10 governments will have to approve them.

\$8.2-Million Aid
In addition, the ministers agreed in principle to send \$8.2 million worth of humanitarian aid to Poland, to be distributed through private relief agencies such as the Red Cross, the officials said.

Tuesday's decision, the first major anti-Soviet trade measure announced by West European countries, was in keeping with the EEC's goal of limiting sanctions to measures that would hurt the Soviet Union without hurting European countries.

[During Tuesday's discussions, Italy and France argued for a 50 percent reduction in EEC imports from the Soviet Union in the sectors chosen. Reuters quoted diplomats in Brussels as saying. Some types of imports are already subject to quota restrictions while others are unrestricted.]

[EEC officials said it was the ministers' intention to work out the curbs in such a way that their effect would be evenly distributed for all EEC countries, taking into account existing quota restrictions on specific products, according to Reuters.]

Energy Products
An overwhelming majority of Soviet imports to EEC countries are energy products, which would not be affected by the restrictions.

While most EEC members have come to support the U.S. view that the Soviet Union had a major role in the Polish military crackdown, they declined to join the U.S. ban on exports to the Soviet Union, notably on high technology products that the Russians would need to build a natural-gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe.

Vivid Account
Red Star published an unusually vivid account Tuesday of the war in Afghanistan and acknowledged that Soviet soldiers sometimes have a "very, very difficult" life there.

The article, published on Soviet Army and Navy Day, claimed that government forces are winning the fight against Moslem Afghan rebels. It said they killed 2,200 and captured 1,100 "bandits" last month and confiscated more than 2,000 foreign-supplied weapons.

However, the account also admitted: "Thousands of bandits are sent day after day onto Afghan land, and shots are heard, and blood of innocent people is flowing, and schools and hospitals and houses of activists are being blown up."

And it added: "If Soviet forces there: 'We shall not hide the fact that it is difficult for them, at times very, very difficult. But not a single soldier or officer who whom we met for a short time had even mentioned the difficulties. They are in a fighting mood.'"

Chile Aided Townley, Letters Say

Legal Fees, Family Expenses Paid After Letelier Killing

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Chilean government paid legal fees and family support during 1978 and 1979 for Michael V. Townley, who was convicted of plotting and helping to carry out the car-bombing assassination in Washington of the Chilean exile leader Orlando Letelier, according to private letters Mr. Townley wrote to officials in Chile.

Copies of 52 letters, covering June, 1978 — two months after Mr. Townley was turned over to the United States by the Chilean government — to October, 1979, were obtained by The Washington Post and authenticated by federal officials.

The letters portray Mr. Townley as frustrated and despondent over efforts by the Chilean government to publicly dissociate itself from him, and by the slow payment of his bills. But the letters also contain assurances that Mr. Townley would conceal information concerning Chilean intelligence activities — including contacts with rightist European terrorists — from U.S. prosecutors.

During the Letelier assassination trials, U.S. prosecutors presented extensive evidence that Mr. Townley, an American citizen, was a senior agent in Chile's intelligence service, then known as DINA, and had carried out the September, 1976, slaying of



Orlando Letelier



Michael V. Townley

INSIDE

UN Peace Force

The United Nations plans to send another 1,000 peacekeeping troops to southern Lebanon as a shield against guerrilla raids that could provoke a threatened Israeli invasion, UN officials said in New York. The additional forces would bring to 7,000 the number of troops now patrolling the region. Page 5.

New Federalism

U.S. governors endorsed a rewritten version of President Reagan's "new federalism," but Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. warned the federal-state swap faces rough going in the House. Page 3.

Uganda Fighting

In Kampala, Ugandan officials announced that at least 69 persons had been killed in fierce fighting between troops and guerrillas trying to overthrow the government of President Milton Obote. Page 2.

Winged Bean

The winged bean was virtually unknown six years ago. Now the highly nutritious plant promises to become the soybean of the tropics, where it alone may do more than any special personal relationship made both leaders overconfident, adding

France and West Germany Seeking Revived Entente at Summit Talks

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — France and West Germany, whose close political cooperation dominated developments in Europe during the 1970s, are groping toward a new special relationship to preserve a minimum of leadership for the troubled Common Market, according to a dozen French and German officials and analysts interviewed recently.

An initial test of this revived entente will be whether President François Mitterrand and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt emerge from their summit meeting this week in Paris with a closer common approach to tackling the economic difficulties and diplomatic pressures besetting their countries.

The two governments — eager to find a common position toward the United States, the Soviet Union and their European Economic Community partners, notably Britain — are publicly minimizing differences that have arisen between them since the Socialist electoral victory in France last year.

In circumstances of worsening unemployment and mounting superpower tensions, the French-West German relationship has acquired a slightly defensive, beleaguered air — in contrast to the self-confidence displayed by Mr. Schmidt and his close personal friend, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Mitterrand's predecessor. But many French and West German officials now contend that the old special personal relationship made both leaders overconfident, adding

that the new relationship may prove sounder and more productive in the long run.

While both governments are led by Socialist parties, the West German government is skeptical of France's nationalizations, pricing of foreign policy initiatives, such as French support for the Salvadoran guerrillas. For its part, the French government is alarmed by social trends in West Germany that have given rise to a large protest movement opposing Western rearmament and questioning the NATO alliance.

Despite these divergences, which are highly sensitive precisely because the two countries have been so closely in tune, French-German thinking seems to be converging again on a range of fundamental issues.

The current understanding, in general terms, is that France, with its strong defense credentials, based on its growing military budget and nuclear weapons modernization, is lining up with West German views on the need to safeguard détente with the Soviet Union. In return, West Germany, with its strong liberal economy, is taking a benevolent view of France's radical economic experiment.

The practical benefits are multiple. The perception that West Germany will intervene to defend

France's currency deters speculation against the French franc, which has become even more vulnerable since the recent devaluation of other weak European currencies. As long as West German leaders keep silent about their worries over growing French protectionism, French trade officials have a freer hand in dealing with their own main worry, Japan.

In exchange, Mr. Mitterrand has supported Mr. Schmidt against radical Socialists in West Germany's ruling party by throwing French support behind the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's plan to deploy new intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Similarly, when West Germany approved the Reagan administration by signing with the Soviet Union for the Siberian gas pipeline to Western Europe, France quickly followed suit — to help West Germany weather U.S. annoyance.

The Mitterrand government is known to believe that West German society is going through a period of soul-searching that could undermine Western security cooperation. In consequence, it wants to protect Mr. Schmidt against a rightist alternative and also from leftist and neutralist factions in his own party.

Mr. Schmidt, in backing Mr. Mitterrand, is also motivated by fears that any French alternative would be worse in the present economic crisis. "We have God with Mitterrand in France and not a Communist leader," he said recently. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Khieu Samphan, the Khmer Rouge leader, at left, and Prince Sihanouk, the former Cambodian ruler, at a Peking luncheon.

Son Sann Won't Join Talks, Sihanouk Says

The Associated Press

PEKING — Former Premier Son Sann of Cambodia has refused to attend a meeting in Peking aimed at cementing a coalition of former Cambodian leaders opposed to the Vietnamese presence in their country, Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Tuesday.

Mr. Son Sann has not formally rejected the invitation, Prince Sihanouk said. But he said he was informed Tuesday by his followers in Paris that Mr. Son Sann was not willing to meet with him and Khieu Samphan, the Khmer Rouge leader, in Peking.

Prince Sihanouk said Mr. Son Sann, currently in Paris, is expected to visit Peking to seek increased Chinese aid for his supporters after Mr. Khieu Samphan and the prince leave.

The prince and Mr. Khieu Samphan announced Sunday that they had put aside their differences — which include the charge that the Khmer Rouge were responsible for mass killings of Cambodian civilians during their rule — to form a coalition that they hoped would include Mr. Son Sann.

Essential for Aid

Formation of an anti-Vietnamese coalition is regarded as essential in obtaining international aid, Western diplomats said. They said it would also help Democratic Kampuchea, as the Khmer Rouge call their government, to retain Cambodia's seat in the United Nations.

Prince Sihanouk, who was deposed as head of state in 1970, told reporters the Chinese government

already has delivered automatic rifles and bazookas to his 3,000 followers in Cambodia. While he has accepted Chinese aid, the prince is non-Communist.

Mr. Son Sann also heads a non-Communist faction, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front; his followers number about 4,000 in Cambodia. Last fall, he accepted the proposal by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations for a loose coalition government of the three factions.

The Khmer Rouge at first rejected the plan. In reaching the agreement announced Sunday, Prince Sihanouk accepted Khmer Rouge terms for a tighter coalition based on Khmer Rouge institutions. With between 25,000 and 40,000 men under arms, the Communist faction is by far the most powerful of the three.

The agreement announced Sunday by Prince Sihanouk listed three major points: that a three-party coalition must have a common political program, that it must operate within the legal status of Democratic Kampuchea, and that the three parties must have common front and present a harmonious front.

Mr. Khieu Samphan said here Tuesday that Pol Pot, the former Cambodian Communist Party secretary who is seldom seen in public, is continuing to work but sometimes suffers from fevers.

Asked about reports that Mr. Pol Pot was in Bangkok for medical treatment, Mr. Khieu Samphan said he is still in the Cambodian jungle and is commanding the Khmer Rouge armed forces there.

69 Deaths Reported In Kampala Fighting

Reuters

NAIROBI — Uganda announced Tuesday night that at least 69 persons had been killed in fierce fighting between troops and guerrillas trying to overthrow the government of President Milton Obote.

The casualty toll was broadcast by Ugandan radio, monitored in Nairobi, after about 300 heavily armed guerrillas slipped into Kampala and made a well-coordinated mortar attack on the capital's main military barracks.

The assault sparked some of the heaviest fighting in Uganda since the war in which Idi Amin was deposed as Ugandan leader in 1979, diplomats and Kampala residents said.

In the first detailed official account of the fighting, the radio quoted the Defense Ministry as saying the guerrillas had blasted the Lubiri barracks, a sprawling complex near the army headquarters.

"Two soldiers lost their lives," the statement said, "and the bodies of the attackers counted so far number 67." It said 10 others were in critical condition.

A Ugandan official said that the attackers had been repulsed and had fled toward Entebbe, south of Kampala. He said the fighting had been the heaviest since early last year, when anti-government guerrillas made a series of raids on police stations and military installations in the Kampala area.

[The Uganda Freedom Movement, one of several guerrilla

groups opposed to Mr. Obote, however, claimed all the Ugandan Army soldiers fled when it launched the early-morning mortar attack on the barracks. The Associated Press reported from Nairobi.

"We had a free, uninterrupted morning where we took most of the arms, and we couldn't manage to take all of them because there were too many," said a spokesman for the movement who telephoned news organizations in Nairobi.

U.S. Says Repression Is Increasing in Poland

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration accused the martial-law regime in Poland on Tuesday of "moving toward increased repression" with new prosecutions of dissidents and published attacks on Lech Walesa, the Solidarity union leader.

There were indications, however, that the administration remained divided on how hard to press its European allies to adopt economic sanctions to punish the Soviet Union for its alleged role in the Polish crackdown.

Dean Fischer, the State Department spokesman, welcoming the imposition of economic sanctions by Japan, acknowledged that the sale of 495 Japanese pipe-laying machines to Moscow would go for-

Bean Plant Offers Hope of a New Food Source

'Soybean of Tropics' Is Called a 'Supermarket on a Stalk' by Researchers

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The winged bean, a plant virtually unknown six years ago, has definitely taken off.

It is now being grown in more than 70 countries. A thousand researchers in more than 60 countries receive The Winged Bean Flyer, a newsletter established to keep scientists abreast of the rapid developments concerning this miraculous plant.

The highly nutritious crop promises to become the soybean of the tropics, where it alone may do more than any combination of foods to counter malnutrition.

"Few crops have risen so quickly from total obscurity to the winged bean's current level of prominence," notes a new report from the National Academy of Sciences' National Research Council, whose first report on the plant in 1975 catapulted the winged bean to international fame among food researchers.

Among those who study it, the winged bean is known as a "supermarket on a stalk" because the plant combines desirable characteristics of the green bean, garden pea, spinach, mushroom, soybean, bean sprout and potato. Save for the stalk, virtually the entire plant is fit for human consumption — from flowers and leaves to tuberculous roots and seeds.

The plant's various parts are rich sources of the protein, vitamins, minerals and calories so often in short supply in tropical countries. It is an especially good source of vitamin A, deficiencies of which cause blindness in many children in tropical countries.

The winged bean seed rivals the soybean in quantity and quality of its protein. Studies have shown that like many other legumes, when combined with corn it has the protein value of milk and can adequately nourish a protein-starved infant.

The winged bean plant is a legume that resembles the pole bean. It is a mass of twining, leafy stems that climb as high as 15 feet or more and produce long, heavily seeded four-cornered pods with winglike projections at each corner. Its scientific name, Psophocarpus tetragonolobus, is based in part on the four-sided pod.

The leaves are like spinach in taste and nutritive value; the flowers, sweetened by nectar, can be sautéed to produce a food that resembles mushrooms; the immature pods are like green beans; the mature seeds are like soybeans; and the roots of many varieties produce tubers like potatoes, but are much richer in protein than the potato, yam or cassava.

Winged bean tubers can be boiled, steamed, baked, fried, roasted and even made into chips. The immature pod, the plant's most popular part, can be eaten raw, pickled or cooked in water, coconut milk or oil. Even the dried pod left after the seeds are removed can be used. It contains about 10 percent protein and has been found suitable for animal feed and as a medium for growing mushrooms, the academy report states.

Like the soybean, winged bean seeds, or beans, can be pressed to extract an edible, mostly unsaturated oil that is rich in vitamin E, leaving behind a protein-rich flour suitable for making bread or cereal.

Researchers have shown that the winged bean can be grown as a cover crop on plantations, protecting the soil beneath coconut, banana, palm, rubber and cacao trees. It can also be grown together with corn, which matures first and leaves behind a stalk up which the winged bean plant can twine.

Perhaps the most amazing fact about the winged bean is that so versatile and nutritious a crop had remained a nonentity for so many years. It has been grown for generations in Papua New Guinea and Southeast Asia, where it was considered a "poor man's crop," cultivated primarily in backyards and generally neglected.

The need to stake the lanky plant, a laborious and relatively costly process, currently inhibits its cultivation in large acreages. The hope is that, as with other agricultural crops, genetically short varieties will be found and cultivated as studies of the plant continue.

More than 500 types of winged beans have already been collected in Thailand, 200 in Bangladesh and more than 100 in Indonesia.

Good seed harvests of the winged bean have been obtained in southern Florida, Puerto Rico and Hawaii, where its pods are already a choice product in produce markets.

8 Delegations Quit OAU Session Over Admitting Saharan Envoys

Reuters

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Eight delegations stormed out of a meeting of Organization of African Unity ministers Tuesday to protest the admission of Polisario guerrilla representatives to the talks.

The walkout took place on the second day of a week-long session.

Morocco, which is fighting against Polisario guerrillas in the Western Sahara, led the walkout, followed by the Ivory Coast, Senegal, Sudan, Guinea, Zaire, Cameroon and the Central African Republic.

The Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, which the Polisario proclaimed in 1975, was admitted by the OAU to the opening session of the talks Monday.

Peter Oni, assistant secretary-general of the OAU, said that the eight delegations had quit the session Tuesday until further notice because of the Saharans' presence, but he added that the meeting would resume Wednesday.

The Saharans were granted a seat in the talks after they were recognized by 26 of the OAU's 50 member states. Morocco contends that an organization that is not a state may be recognized as an OAU member.

Morocco's ambassador to Sudan, Mohammed Mouline, said that the decision to admit the Saharans was against OAU rules and would lead to the war in the former Spanish territory.

A seven-nation OAU committee of heads of state has drawn up proposals to end the conflict through a cease-fire and a referendum to determine whether the territory's inhabitants want independence or integration with Morocco.

"The presence of the Saharan delegation is contradictory to all the decisions taken by the heads of state," the Moroccan envoy declared. "From a legal point of view, our presence in the hall would have meant our recognition of the Saharans."

Morocco has offered to hold a referendum in the Western Sahara,

but it has refused to hold direct negotiations with the guerrillas and has maintained its decision to confer only with Algeria, the guerrillas' main supporter.

Quit the Chair

Earlier, the outgoing chairman of the session, Foreign Minister Robert Ouko of Kenya, tried to have a new chairman to take over, conference sources said.

At one point he quit the chair, leaving the talks without a chair-

man to direct the session, apparently angered at the decision to admit the Saharans without having been consulted, the sources said.

He later said that he was prepared to resume the chairmanship, but only in order to yield it to someone else to get the talks going, they reported.

Mr. Oni said that a new chairman, Foreign Minister Archie Mogwe of Botswana, had been chosen when delegates began protesting the Saharans' presence.

Accord With Hoechst Is Reported in France

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Mitterrand government has negotiated a broad agreement with West Germany's chemical group Hoechst aimed at expanding France's holdings in Roussel Uclaf, the second-ranking French pharmaceutical firm, French government and industry sources said Tuesday.

Details of the accord, which ended several months of negotiations, will be announced Wednesday at the opening of a two-day French-German summit meeting in Paris, French government sources said.

The move provided the first indication that the Mitterrand government intends to expand or acquire its interests in three multinational companies targeted for nationalization, including Roussel Uclaf, in which Hoechst owns a 57.9-percent interest. But it also indicated that the government, in accepting a minority but blocking participation in the company, is backing away from its previous announced plans to nationalize the firm, apparently in an effort to show that it can work with multinationals.

The other multinationals involve U.S. interests — CIT-Honeywell Bull, of which Honeywell Inc. owns 47 percent, and International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., whose properties include telephone equipment manufacturing plants in France.

"The Hoechst-Roussel deal seems to show the Socialists are capable of working with multinationals and not losing their presence in France," said a French executive of a nationalized company. He added, "It is hardly a revolution, reflecting business as usual."

Government Share

As a first step, the French government will acquire a 34-percent share in Roussel, which could eventually be increased to 50 percent, according to a front-page article Tuesday in the daily newspaper Le Monde. Hoechst's shareholding might thus be reduced slightly, but new stock issues are also planned that would change the firm's financial structure of Roussel government sources said.

The government is expected to acquire its shares from state-controlled banks and financial institutions that own roughly 20.5 percent of Roussel's outstanding shares, and from individual shareholders, who account for the remaining portion.

Trading in Roussel shares on the Paris Bourse was suspended Tuesday.

"The important point about this agreement is that we are developing cooperation with Hoechst, which includes expanding ventures in such areas as pharmaceuticals and research," a French government official said.

Roussel's consolidated sales last year rose to 6.5 billion francs (now about \$1.08 billion), 44 percent from pharmaceuticals, while Hoechst's sales totaled more than 90 billion francs, primarily from chemicals.

The French government official said that negotiations are continuing with both Honeywell and ITT regarding their French interests and shareholdings, but that no agreement was expected to emerge soon. "It is a matter of weeks, at least," the official said.

Haughey Facing A Growing Revolt Within His Party

United Press International

DUBLIN — Former Premier Charles J. Haughey faced a growing revolt Tuesday in his Fianna Fail party, which is fighting to gain the upper hand in a parliament left with no clear winner in last week's general election.

Former cabinet member FitzGerald, forced into the election last Thursday by the failure of his sister's budget proposals, again refused to admit defeat. His coalition of the Fine Gael and Labor parties won 78 seats in the 166-seat house of Fianna Fail's 81. "I am hopeful of being re-elected," Mr. FitzGerald said.

The question of who runs the country will be decided in a parliamentary vote March 9. The balance of power will be held by four independents and three members of Sinn Féin The Workers' Party, a leftist group that is not related to Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army.

Mr. Haughey began bargaining with Tony Gregory, an independent Socialist, and made arrangements to meet with other legislators this week. But he faced a power struggle within Fianna Fail, a party he took over when Jack Lynch resigned as premier in 1979. Some Fianna Fail deputies believe they could have won a majority in last week's balloting under different leadership.

The newspaper Irish Press, which normally reflects Fianna Fail thinking, said a straw poll of party insiders indicated that 34 deputies would be against Mr. Haughey in a leadership battle and 23 would support him. Other political sources said the party might try to avoid internal power squabbles while Mr. Haughey is trying to gain control of the government.

Mitterrand to Confer With Reagan in May

Reuters

PARIS — President Francois Mitterrand of France will meet President Reagan in the first half of May for preliminary talks on the annual seven-nation economic summit conference to be held June 4-6 at Versailles, a French spokesman said Tuesday.

The location and date for the Mitterrand-Reagan meeting will be decided later, he said. The Versailles meeting will include leaders from the United States, Canada, West Germany, Japan, Britain, Italy and France.

Paris, Bonn Seek Entente

(Continued from Page 1)

cently, adding that spreading unemployment could revive Communist influence in France, Italy and Greece.

With this background, France and West Germany are starting to get back in step on major diplomatic issues confronting Western Europe: the reform of the Common Market and a stronger voice in facing the superpowers.

"The Common Market is on the brink of a much graver crisis than most people think," commented André Chénedegat, French deputy foreign minister for European affairs.

France and, to a growing degree, West Germany criticize what officials in both governments see as British inflexibility regarding financial compromises, arrangements that could clear the way to an overall reform for the Common Market.

A European Voice

In exchange for West German pressure on Britain, the French government is sounding more receptive to the bid by the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, to improve the political consultations among Common Market countries and find a more coherent European voice in world affairs.

Although France traditionally has stressed its military independence behind its nuclear deterrent, the Mitterrand government has launched several trial balloons about finding a new forum for discussing Europe's collective security.

Equally important at the French-German summit is Europe's effort to insulate itself from the impact of the Reagan administration's policy of pursuing unilateral economic policies regardless of their impact on the European allies' economies.

Mr. Schmidt, although an economic liberal, has followed France's lead in speaking out about the need for the Reagan administration to make some economic concessions to the European allies — for example, on interest rates and dollar fluctuations.

To strengthen their credibility, France and West Germany have smoothed over their initial differences about Poland.

At the same time, West German officials report extraordinary French sensitivity regarding French domestic trends, including the Communist role in government, the nationalization and efforts to start a buy-French campaign.

Despite the defensive mood in both governments, several French and West German officials said that Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Mitterrand share a profound concern about the threat of political extremism in Europe that will condemn them to work closely together.

Socialist Unions Back Liège Strike

The Associated Press

LIEGE, Belgium — Socialist unions on Tuesday backed a wildcat strike started Monday in this industrial area to protest government austerity measures and threats to the industry.

The wildcat strike started Monday at the mechanical construction plant of Cockerill's, Belgium's largest steel company. It spread to other steel plants during the night and Tuesday, leading the Socialist unions to join in support and order a strike in the whole area until the end of the week.

The arms factory Fabrique Nationale in nearby Herstal and other small plants around Liège also joined the walkout. Tension began to rise after austerity measures were announced by the center-right government last weekend and as an announcement was expected by European Economic Community authorities about streamlining the steel industry.

Spanish Aide in Bulgaria

United Press International

SOFIA — José Pedro Pérez Llorca, the Spanish foreign minister, conferred Tuesday with Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian president and Communist Party chief, on bilateral relations and international issues, Bulgarian officials said.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

IRA Sinks a British Coal Freighter

United Press International

LONDONDERRY — Irish Republican Army guerrillas stormed a British coal freighter in the Lough Foyle 5 miles (8 kilometers) northwest of Londonderry on Tuesday, forcing the crew to abandon ship and sinking it with explosives.

None of the 10 crewmen aboard the 1,600-ton St. Bodan was harmed, Londonderry police said. The crewmen reached a nearby pier just as the explosives rocked their boat, a Glasgow-based vessel used for carrying coal between the British mainland and Northern Ireland.

The ship sank in 30 minutes. The IRA claimed responsibility for the blast. It was the second freighter sunk by the IRA in a year.

French Envoy to Chile Is Recalled

Reuters

PARIS — France has recalled its ambassador to Chile, Leon Bouvier, to seek clarification on an outspoken interview which quoted him as saying that Cuba was the least free country in Latin America and questioning the patriotism of French Communists, official sources said Tuesday.

A spokesman of the External Relations Ministry would say only: "Mr. Bouvier has been called to return immediately to Paris." L'Humanité, published by the pro-Soviet French Communist Party, said the new ambassador's statements caused shame and mistrust. The party, which has four ministers in the country's Socialist government, strongly criticized Mr. Bouvier for his interview with the Chilean weekly, Cosas. He was quoted as saying: "Obviously, on the day a French Communist will have to choose between the Soviet Union and France, the choice will be difficult but I cannot, in advance, accuse them of treason and state they will opt for the Soviet Union."

Greenlanders Vote on EEC Secession

Reuters

GODTHAAB, Greenland — Greenlanders voted Tuesday on a referendum on withdrawal from the European Economic Community, and officials here said approval appeared likely. They added that a high turnout was expected among Greenland's 32,500 eligible voters.

The officials said an unofficial canvass outside the sole polling station in the capital, Godthab, indicated a majority against EEC membership in the majority vote.

The Danish-controlled island entered the EEC with Denmark in 1972 even though 71 percent of its voters opposed membership in a 1972 Danish referendum. A final decision on withdrawal rests with Greenland's parliament, controlled by the anti-EEC Siumut Party.

2 Top Officials Quit Nkomo Party

The Associated Press

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe — Two senior officials of Joshua Nkomo's minority party resigned Tuesday to join Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's party as police found for more weapons on farms belonging to Mr. Nkomo and his followers.

The officials who defected from Mr. Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union to Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union were Wellington Chikuni, the district chairman of Gokwe, and Charles Jiji, the district chairman of Que Que.

The arms case and the property accumulation by ZAPU leaders has disgusted me and undermined my organization's influence," said Mr. Jiji. "Most people in my area have left ZAPU to join ZANU," Mr. Chikuni said. Mr. Nkomo was not available for comment.

Qadhafi Seeks to Heal Tunisian Rift

The Associated Press

TUNIS — Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, arrived Tuesday in Tunisia in a bid to normalize bilateral relations, strained since an abortive merger attempt between the two countries eight years ago.

The merger failed after President Habib Bourguiba reneged on the agreement shortly after signing it in January, 1974, saying he had been misled by his pro-Libyan foreign minister, Mohammed Masmoudi, whom he fired.

Under the terms of the merger, the two countries were to have formed an "Islamic Arab republic" with a single constitution, one flag and one president (Mr. Bourguiba), assisted by a vice president (Col. Qadhafi). The two leaders have not met since. Col. Qadhafi visited Tunisia uninvited last month while Mr. Bourguiba was in the United States for medical care. Informal sources said Mr. Bourguiba invited him back on condition he returned the merger document which they had both signed. Col. Qadhafi accepted this, the sources said.

44 States Discuss North-South Issues

Reuters

NEW DELHI — Officials from 44 developing nations began detailed discussions Tuesday on cooperation among poor countries and negotiations with industrialized states.

The conference opened Tuesday that one of the two committees formed at the session had discussed three important North-South issues — food, energy and global negotiations.

In the other committee, a consensus was emerging on an Indian proposal for a multilateral financing facility to help Third World countries get access to the technology of other developing nations, he said. The committees are meeting behind closed doors at the three-day meeting, which began Monday.

Townley Letters Say Chile Paid Fees in Letelier Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

to turn over copies of the letters, or at least a summary of their contents, to members of Congress who have requested them as part of an investigation into Chile's human rights record.

The Reagan administration persuaded Congress last year to lift a 1976 ban on U.S. arms sales to Chile. But licensing for such sales was conditioned on administration certification to Congress that the government of Gen. Augusto Pinochet has improved its human rights record and has made progress in its own investigation of the Letelier killing.

So far, the administration has made no such certification. But the matter has taken on increased urgency to several U.S. arms and aircraft manufacturers that are seeking government licenses to export their wares for display in Chile during an international air show next month.

David Kemp, the Chilean desk officer at the State Department, said the existence of the letters had been made known to State Department officials in an unclassified memorandum from the FBI, but he said he would not comment on "how we are considering them."

Based on his own knowledge of the letters from discussions with the FBI, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, who sponsored the 1976 arms ban said Monday that "one of the principal requirements which we in Congress imposed on any new security relationship with Chile was an end to the Pinochet regime's practice of aiding and abetting international terrorism. These letters are further confirmation of the regime's responsibility in this area."

Mr. Barcella, the assistant U.S. attorney, said Monday that he was not qualified to comment on the current human rights performance of the Chilean government, which seized power in a 1973 coup against leftist President Salvador Allende. "But with respect to progress on the Letelier investigation," he said, "they haven't done spit since the day this thing happened. In fact, they have been dilatory and obstructive."

The bulk of the letters, most of which are typed and all but one of which are in Spanish, are addressed to the man Mr. Townley described as his chief DINA contact, Gustavo Echegaray. There is one undated letter addressed directly to Gen. Pinochet and a 1979 letter to Gen. Olanier Mena, head of the reconstructed Chilean secret police, renamed the National Information Center after the Letelier assassination.

In the letter to Gen. Mena, Mr. Townley pleaded: "From the time when this whole matter began, there have been answers to the necessities of my family and my legal defense. But each request has been delayed more than the one before, as if squeezing blood from a stone."

"Right now, substantial sums are owed to my father and my lawyer's bill has not been paid since June... I can't say there hasn't been support. I repeat, there has been."

Some long passages are devoted to derogatory information about Gen. Mena's predecessor, Gen. Juan Manuel Contreras, who was removed as the head of intelligence shortly before a federal grand jury in Washington indicted him and two other officials in August, 1978, for ordering the Letelier assassination.

"Speaking of current accounts," the letter says, "...Mama [Contreras' nickname] has at least one if not more current accounts open in conjunction with the CIA. Accounts that they use to pay the service for work done for the CIA or in conjunction with it."

On Monday, a CIA spokesman said the agency would have no comment on Mr. Townley's allegations.

iSpeak Spanish like a diplomat!

What sort of people need to learn a foreign language as quickly and effectively as possible? Foreign Service personnel, that's who. Members of America's diplomatic corps are assigned to U.S. embassies abroad, where they must be able to converse fluently in every situation.

Now you can learn to speak Latin American Spanish just as these diplomatic personnel do—with the Foreign Service Institute's Programmatic Spanish Course.

The U.S. Department of State has spent tens of thousands of dollars developing this course. It's by far the most effective way to learn Spanish at your own convenience and at your own pace.

The Programmatic Spanish Course consists of a series of tape cassettes and an accompanying textbook. You simply follow the spoken and written instructions, listening and repeating. By the end of the course you'll feel yourself learning and speaking entirely in Spanish!

This course turns your cassette player into a "teaching machine," learning method, you set your own pace—testing yourself, correcting errors, reinforcing accurate responses.

The FBI's Programmatic Spanish

Course comes in two volumes. You may order one or both courses:

- Volume I, Basic. 12 cassettes (17 hours), instructor's manual, 464-page text, \$79.50 (or \$150. U.S.).
- Volume

Haig Says Radical Shift In Caribbean Could Lead to Refugee Flood

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., seeking support in advance for President Reagan's plan to enhance the security and well-being of the Caribbean area, told the nation's governors Monday that the United States might be flooded with refugees if radical trends in El Salvador and other countries were not stopped.

White House officials said Mr. Haig will probably deliver his Caribbean speech Wednesday to the Organization of American States, which is based here, and that he is now leaning toward accepting Mr. Haig's advice that he stiffen the address with stern warnings to Cuba.

Officials said that the speech is still being worked on, but that as of Monday, Mr. Haig intended to assert that the United States would do what is "prudent and necessary" to protect El Salvador and other states and to prevent "other Cubas" from arising.

The major portion of the speech still deals with proposals to grant trade and investment concessions to boost the economies of the countries in the region as well as with an emergency request to Congress for \$300 million to \$350 million for this fiscal year, the exact sum still not decided on.

Two Viewpoints

Mr. Haig, in remarks to a meeting of the National Governors' Association, said Mr. Haig would address the Caribbean problem "from two points of view."

The first, he said, "is to deal with the social-economic crisis so that we can help these people to help themselves."

"And the second," he said, "is to recognize clearly there are external forces seeking to exploit human misery for external objectives."

Mr. Haig was asked by the governors to comment on their complaint that the states could not cope with the problems caused by the flow of Indo-Chinese and Cuban refugees to the United States in recent years.

He claimed that in 1980 1.5 million undocumented immigrants came to the United States. About 125,000 came from Cuba, mostly by boat.

"Just think what the level might be if the radicalization of this hemisphere continues," he said.

Much of Mr. Haig's Caribbean Basin Initiative, as the administration call it, will require approval by Congress. White House officials are concerned that budget restraints and reluctance by some American business and labor groups to give special preference to the Caribbean region may lead to opposition on Capitol Hill.

Administration officials also

noted that there is a reference in Mr. Reagan's speech to the Rio Treaty of 1947, which provides for an emergency foreign ministers' meeting to counter any threats to an established government. The speech does not contain any specific new steps that might be taken against Cuba, officials said.

On the economic side, the Caribbean Basin plan calls for allowing imports from the region — with the exception of textiles — to enter the United States duty-free. Because of concern from sugar-growing states in the United States, the Caribbean countries would not be permitted unlimited sugar exports, but they would be given more favorable quotas than other regions, officials said.

Mexico, Canada and Venezuela have all agreed to play major roles in organizing the initiative.

Mexico, however, has called for negotiations between the factions in El Salvador to decide on a new government, while the United States insists on supporting the elections scheduled for March 28.

Mexico Hopes to Influence Reagan

MEXICO CITY (NYT) — Senior Mexican officials said that President José López Portillo hopes that his Central American peace initiative would influence President Reagan's views on the region before his scheduled address to the Organization of American States.

The officials said the Mexican proposals were given to the U.S. government at least two days before they were announced Sunday during Mr. López Portillo's eight-hour visit to Managua, the capital of Nicaragua.

The proposals were also shared with Cuba and France before they were made public, the officials said.

"We feel the first reaction must come from the United States," Foreign Minister Jorge Castañeda de la Rosa said Monday. "If there is some positive response from Washington we can be more active, perhaps by appointing a special representative."

Mr. López Portillo's initiative calls for separate negotiations to deal with the three principal sources of tension in the region — U.S.-Cuban relations, El Salvador and Nicaragua — and includes the offer that Mexico act as a "conciliator" between parties in dispute.

Mexican officials said that, while Mr. López Portillo has been a harsh critic of U.S. policy in the region, he tried to appear evenhanded in Sunday's speech. "He didn't go down to make a rah-rah speech in favor of the Nicaraguan revolution," said a Mexican official. "He took with him specific and concrete ideas to deal with the regional crisis."



President Reagan meeting with U.S. state governors at the White House. From left are Gov. William G. Milliken of Michigan; Gov. George Busbee of Georgia; Richard Williamson, a presidential assistant; President Reagan; Gov. Richard A. Snelling of Vermont; Gov. Scott M. Matheson of Utah; Gov. James R. Thompson of Illinois; and Gov. John Carlin of Kansas.

Governors Back Rewritten Version Of Reagan's 'New Federalism' Plan

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The nation's governors Tuesday endorsed a rewritten version of President Reagan's "new federalism" program, but Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. warned that the federal-state swap faces rough going in the House.

The Senate Republican leader, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, told the governors it is "now or never" for the plan and said he would push for debate this year. But Rep. O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat, said he is worried that the proposed swap is just a smoke-screen for further budget cuts.

The governors' federalism plank, approved on a voice vote with no audible dissent at the winter meeting of the National Governors' Association, endorsed Mr. Reagan's proposed federal takeover of Medicaid but rejected his idea that the states pick up welfare and food stamps in return.

The governors said they would rather assume other, unspecified federal programs.

They are worried that on top of the 1983 state aid cuts, the "new federalism" program also will bring them new costs, despite Mr. Reagan's pledge that it will produce no winners and no losers.

"Now or Never"

"I suggest if we do not go forward with this debate at this time that we will lose it — that it is now or never," Sen. Baker told the governors. They greeted the remark in silence but applauded his speech.

Sen. Baker said the "new federalism" program should not become a "political football." Bow-

ing to their concerns over the projected \$91.5-billion federal deficit for 1983, he said, "It is imperative we reduce that deficit and we are going to try."

Rep. O'Neill said there are some aspects of program he can go along with, but added: "I am concerned that this new federalism is being offered as part of the overall [administration] retrenchment on social policy. 'New federalism' must not become a cover for new cuts in the areas that have already been cut the hardest."

The governors' declaration said, "Our areas of agreement with the president's proposal form the basis of a revolutionary restructuring of the federal system." The plank was adopted informally Monday on a 36-5 vote, and later the governors conveyed their message to Mr. Reagan at the White House.

Gov. George Busbee of Georgia, a Democrat, said after the White House meeting that Mr. Reagan appeared to be flexible.

"The president said the items in the swap were negotiable," said the chairman of the governors' association, Richard A. Snelling of Vermont, a Republican.

Richard Williamson, a special assistant to Mr. Reagan who has been dealing with the governors, said, "We think in many elements of this, the governors have taken a step toward the president."

Mr. Reagan hopes to propose legislation within six weeks. But the House Budget Committee chairman, James R. Jones, Democrat of Oklahoma, told the governors that the chances are less than 50-50 that Mr. Reagan's proposal to realign government will be passed this year.

Congressional Leaders See U.S. Tax Increase

By Edward Cowan

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Republican and Democratic congressional leaders have suggested that tax increases might be enacted to pay for President Reagan's military buildup and shrink the budget deficits he has asked Congress to accept.

Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the majority leader in the Republican-controlled Senate, raised the possibility Monday of a temporary surtax of 5 percent or 10 percent on individual income taxes.

In the House, where the Democrats hold sway, the majority leader, James C. Wright of Texas, also proposed that the 10-percent tax cut for individuals that is scheduled for July 1, 1982, be cut in half and that the 10-percent cut scheduled for mid-1983 be repealed.

None of the ideas was thought to be acceptable to the president now and there was no evidence of a headwaggon movement. But with Congress reconvening Monday after a 10-day recess, election-year talk by leaders of both parties about tax increases amounted to fresh evidence that the legislators are troubled by the Reagan deficits and find their constituents are as well.

The budget the president submitted on Feb. 8 contemplated that the deficit would come to a record \$98.6 billion in fiscal 1982, which will end Sept. 30; \$91.5 billion in fiscal 1983; and \$82.9 billion in fiscal 1984. The deficit in fiscal 1981, which ended last Sept. 30, was \$58 billion.

Still another idea for a tax increase arose as the House Ways and Means Committee spent Monday morning questioning David A. Stockman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, and the afternoon hearing Donald T. Regan, the secretary of the Treasury.

Stockman Is Questioned

Rep. James G. Martin, Republican of North Carolina, citing the administration's contention that a military buildup is vital, asked Mr. Stockman whether it was not equally important to pay for such a buildup with a corporate surtax.

Mr. Stockman said that was "one of the more creative proposals" to come from Congress. "I have no immediate reaction," he added quickly. "It has not been considered by the administration."

Later, Mr. Regan was noncommittal when reporters asked about Sen. Baker's idea for a surtax on individual income taxes.

On its face, the Baker idea conflicts with the president's oft-repeated insistence that he would countenance no modification of the three-stage tax cut he signed into law last August. A view Mr. Regan reaffirmed Monday before the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee.

The surtax idea met guarded expressions of interest from the chairman of the House and Senate budget committees. "A responsible recommendation that ought to be considered," said Rep. James R. Jones, Democrat of Oklahoma. His Republican counterpart in the Senate, Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, said the idea was worthy of consideration.

Both chairmen told the National

Governors Association that there was little support in Congress for the Reagan budget. Sen. Domenici said it was unlikely to be adopted as the Senate's budget resolution for 1983. Rep. Jones said that in the House there was "not a handful of Republican or Democratic votes."

Sen. Baker's press secretary said that a 10-percent surtax would yield \$37 billion.

Spy Charges Dismissed in Cooke Case

Military Court Finds Air Force Misconduct

By George Lardner Jr.

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Court of Military Appeals has decided that Air Force 2nd Lt. Christopher M. Cooke cannot be court-martialed on espionage charges because of "prosecutorial misconduct" by the Strategic Air Command.

In a 2-1 decision Monday, the court ordered prompt dismissal of all charges and specifications brought against Lt. Cooke last year for allegedly passing secret information about the Titan-2 missile to Soviet diplomats here.

Lt. Cooke, 26, who was deputy commander of a Titan missile crew, confessed to Air Force investigators last May, but only after they had promised him "no prosecution" in return for a full account of what he had done.

The Air Force then proceeded to court-martial him anyway, on grounds that the promises had not been properly authorized by the head of the Strategic Air Command and were simply the "result of a misunderstanding" between the command and agents of the Air Force Office of Special Investigations.

The court majority rejected that view in a crisply worded decision holding that "basic constitutional law," "basic military law" and "basic military justice" had been overlooked.

The 12-page opinion, written by Judge Albert Fletcher Jr., constituted a sharp reprimand of the chief legal officer of the Strategic Air Command, Brig. Gen. C. Claude Teggarden, for falling short of "accepted standards of performance," and of the command's since-retired commander, Gen. Richard H. Ellis, for the "unfairness of his conduct in bringing petitioner to court-martial."

Administrative Discharge

By midday on Monday, the Air Force informed Lt. Cooke's lawyers that it was accepting an application he made May 12 for an administrative discharge "under other than honorable conditions." According to his chief defense counsel, F. Lee Bailey, Lt. Cooke was released from confinement at Fort Meade, Md., and was on his way home to Richmond, Va., a few hours later.

Monday's ruling cannot be appealed under military law, although the Air Force could ask for reconsideration.

"The promise Cooke got was not just a promise of 'no court-martial.' It was a promise of 'no prosecution,'" said one of Lt. Cooke's military lawyers, Air Force Capt. J. Laurens Tullock.



Surrounded by police officers, Wayne B. Williams left court in Atlanta after testifying in his own defense for the first time.

Williams Takes Stand, Denies Atlanta Crimes

From Agency Dispatches

ATLANTA — Wayne B. Williams denied the assertions of the state's witnesses Tuesday, but he casually destroyed his own parents' testimony about the hours before he became a suspect in the Atlanta murders of young blacks.

Mr. Williams said he "didn't have anything to hide" when he became a suspect last spring, "and I still don't today."

He denied he threw anything off the Jackson Parkway Bridge on May 22 when he first came to police attention. The prosecution claims he had just dumped the body of Nathaniel Cater, 27, into the Chattahoochee River.

"I did not throw anything off that bridge," Mr. Williams said in his second day of testimony.

He is on trial for the murders of Mr. Cater and Jimmy Ray Payne, 21, two of the 28 blacks abducted and slain in Atlanta during a 22-month period. Testimony has linked him to 10 more killings.

Mr. Williams began his direct testimony Monday. He was expected to undergo cross-examination later Tuesday.

The 23-year-old free-lance photographer testified calmly and strongly, but he told a considerably different story than his parents had given about the way he spent May 21.

His parents claimed he was ill all day, went out briefly in the afternoon, and his father said that when he brought the family station wagon home about 11:30 p.m., his son was in bed.

But the defendant said he had been up until 10 that morning,

printing photographs. He said he went out briefly in search of a mechanic to work on the station wagon and got home "about 2 or 2:30" in the afternoon.

He said he went to bed when he got home, but was awakened by a series of telephone calls. He said the last one came at 10 p.m., and he stayed on the telephone until after midnight.

Al Binder, a defense counsel, took him through the events of the following morning, when police staking out the bridge heard a "big loud splash" in the Chattahoochee River below and they testified, found Mr. Williams' station wagon moving slowly off the bridge, as though it had just started up from a complete stop.

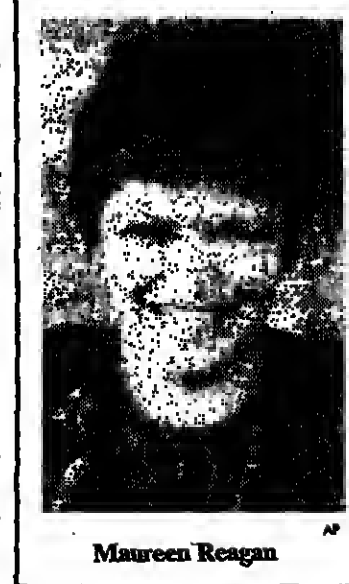
Mr. Cater's body was found downstream two days later.

Mr. Williams said he was "scared to death" when FBI agents and police in unmarked cars stopped him. But he claimed he never stopped on the bridge.

"Tell this jury whether or not you throw anything off that bridge," Mr. Binder said.

"I did not throw anything off that bridge," Mr. Williams said. On Monday, he took the stand to declare his innocence, telling the jury, "I haven't killed nobody. I haven't thought about it, and I don't plan to think about it, or do it to nobody."

Speaking softly, Mr. Williams portrayed himself as a hard-working talent scout who sought to catapult ghetto youngsters to stardom in the music world. He denied he had any homosexual tendencies.



Maureen Reagan Files for Senate, Asserts She Is a Serious Candidate

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Determined to quell doubts about the seriousness of her campaign for the Republican nomination for U.S. Senate, Maureen Reagan filed Monday for the contest in hopes of becoming "the first official candidate." The secretary of state's office said Miss Reagan apparently was the first.

The president's elder daughter abandoned her drive to collect 10,000 signatures throughout California and instead paid a \$1,213.25 filing fee, saying she did not want to wait for the verification of signatures.

"I hope this action will put to rest any doubt that I am com-

mitted to this race," Miss Reagan, 40, said. She said she had resigned as the head of an export promotion firm to campaign full-time.

Miss Reagan has had trouble getting her campaign under way. She switched public relations firms recently and is relying on her husband, Dennis C. Revell, to coordinate her bid for the nomination.

Her difficulty in raising funds, her low standing in the polls, and criticism by her uncle, Neil Reagan, that she is taking advantage of her father's name, have contributed to speculation that she may drop out of the race early.

London Times Seems To Get Lease on Life

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

LONDON — Britain's oldest and most prestigious newspaper, The Times of London, went to press on schedule Tuesday night, and the chances of keeping it alive seemed to have improved slightly.

The paper's owner, Rupert Murdoch, gave two weeks' notice to 210 clerical employees after trade unions had refused to agree to staff cuts of 600 persons at The Times and its stablemate, The Sunday Times.

But Mr. Murdoch retreated from his threat to close the two papers at once, and the unions gave an equivocal response to his dismissal notices.

'Optimistic' on Future

"I am very optimistic about the future," said the Australian publisher. "But that is not saying the future of both papers is safe."

It appeared that Mr. Murdoch was attempting to split the trade unions. He concentrated his dismissals on The Times' clerical branch of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel, which is known as Natsopa. That union is the weakest of those involved.

Owen O'Brien, general secretary of Natsopa, said the union did not accept the dismissals and ordered the workers involved to return their notices. He pronounced himself "disgusted" with Mr. Murdoch's action.

But Mr. O'Brien said nothing about his plans for when the dismissals become effective, neither threatening a strike by the clerical branch or by other branches at the

papers. And the leaders of other unions with branches at The Times and The Sunday Times issued no pledges of solidarity.

Morale Said to Improve

Morale at the two papers, whose losses are reported to be running at more than \$25 million a year, brightened considerably Tuesday after weeks of gloom.

Few people in the papers had any clear notion, however, of what Mr. Murdoch's real strategy was. Most reporters and executives were as startled as the unions by his abandonment of his close threat late Monday night and his decision to order unilateral dismissals instead.

One of the publisher's colleagues said, "No one here really knows whether, deep down, Rupert wants to keep the newspapers going or not."

On Tuesday evening, after a new series of unpublished talks, Mr. Murdoch disclosed that he had reached agreements with other unions for 100 layoffs. The agreements strongly suggested that there was no inclination on the part of the leaders of other unions to stand behind the Natsopa workers who had been dismissed.

'Saving The Times'

Mr. Murdoch also offered to withdraw the dismissal notices if an equal number of clerical workers volunteered for early retirement. The latest development, he said, "certainly means saving The Times if we can complete these very delicate negotiations."

It was widely believed that senior union officials had told Mr. Murdoch they would not back a



Rupert Murdoch

strike by the Natsopa clerical staff. But there was no confirmation of this.

Mr. Murdoch has succeeded in confronting the unions with a very difficult choice. For years, they have insisted that they would not accept mandatory redundancies, as the British call dismissals, from any publisher, because they would lead to dismissals up and down Fleet Street, where few papers are making money. But at the same time, the unions are loath to lose the 3,500 or more jobs at the two newspapers and their subcontractors that their closure would inevitably entail.

Arthur Britenden, the management spokesman, said that discussions would continue with the other unions representing the work forces at The Times and The Sunday Times. He added that "we are still hoping to reach deals" with all of the union branches except The Times' clerical workers, with whom he said Mr. Murdoch had "come to a dead end."

London's most accomplished hotel adds a touch of Hyatt

One of the world's most sophisticated hotels is now known as Hyatt Carlton Tower London. In the heart of Knightsbridge, this elegant oasis for the international traveler is steps from Harrods and Sloane Street shopping, minutes from corporate offices and the West End theater.

A touch of Hyatt in London means the best roast beef in England at the Rib Room. Award-winning French cuisine in the Chelsea Room. A Business Center for essential executive services. A Fitness Center for exercise. Room Service is exceptional and available around-the-clock. And business meetings, diplomatic receptions, and private dinners are handled with skill and care.

Our attentive staff, many with two decades of service, anticipate the needs of the business traveler. There is even a Hyatt representative at the airport to assist you. In London, relish the service, surroundings, and a touch of Hyatt at the most accomplished hotel in town.



tradition

HYATT CARLTON TOWER LONDON

CAPTURE THE HYATT SPIRIT WORLDWIDE

For reservations at 109 hotels worldwide, call your travel planner or Hyatt.

AMSTERDAM (020) 43-45-54
BRUSSELS (02) 217-00-19
FRANKFURT (069) 28-09-38
GENEVA (022) 24-23-91
MADRID (91) 402-22-43
MILAN (02) 345-22-90
PARIS (01) 079-33-22
STOCKHOLM (08) 22-57-50
VIENNA (0222) 54-11-81
ZURICH (01) 302-08-15
OR TELEPHONE 8954227

When a President Speaks

The presidential news conference inevitably includes an element of quiz-show suspense. "Stump the President," it might be called. Can he display amazing factual mastery over the most complex or trivial subjects? Can the questioners trip him up on issues that any president ought to know about?

In recent news conferences, President Reagan seems to have tripped — "mispronounced" — in response to several questions. He will not concede that, and is sensitive about the subject. Aides said after his news conference last week that he was ready to say much more about how he was being wronged by the press. A paper in his pocket said: "I have never claimed to be a whiz kid, a robot, a bionic adding machine or a walking encyclopedia. I am a human being. But I value the truth. I take my responsibilities seriously and I work hard to get the truth to the people."

The president did not, finally, say all that, but it is disarming that he would even consider doing so. The problem is not perfect accuracy. There is no reason to expect a president to get every detail of a story straight, not even one with a penchant for improving on anecdotes. By recalling Vietnam history loosely, he may commit other flubs and leave himself open to corrections. But there are flubs and there are flubs.

In his Jan. 19 news conference, for instance, he was asked what he was going to do about people suffering hardship in this period of high and rising unemployment. He acknowledged the unemployment, but went on. Compared with "the beginning of our term," he said, "there are a million people more working than there were in 1980."

There are two troubling things about that assertion. The first is that it was wrong. Perhaps the best that can be said is that it was true a season earlier. There were a million more people at work in October, 1981, than in Jimmy Carter's last October. But the question was asked, and answered in January. By December, 1981, total employment had not increased by a million in comparison with Jimmy Carter's last December; it had not increased at all; it had decreased, by 94,000.

Whether jobs are going up or down is not just a flub. To state social facts wrong in a way that makes his administration look good is not just a flub and not just a fudge, but a deception. A president need not be a whiz kid, quiz kid or bionic adding machine to render the factual report card correctly.

There remains the second troubling point. When he tosses facts around so loosely, does he think no one will notice?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Fifteen Tons Every Second

During the 1970s, while productivity in the American economy as a whole grew hardly at all, agricultural productivity grew at a healthy 5.5 percent a year. But there was a cost. The increase in production was achieved in large part through farming practices that amount to "mining" the land.

The phrase is an apt one because, for all practical purposes, topsoil is a nonrenewable resource like coal or oil. Although it is continually produced, it takes nature 100 to 1,000 years to replace one inch of topsoil. The current average rate of erosion on American farmland is one inch every 30 years. In the most productive areas of the Corn Belt, the soil is blowing and washing away twice that fast. And in more fragile areas, losses from erosion are stripping the land of one inch in less than two years.

Soil erosion is unusual among economic and environmental concerns because no one is arguing that the problem does not exist or that it is not serious, or that it needs more study before action. Nor is there any mystery about how to prevent erosion or to stop it once it has begun. Selective planting (adapting crops to soil types), keeping the most vulnerable land in timber or pasture, contour farming, terracing and crop rotation are practices that are almost as old as agriculture. Newer techniques like minimum tillage, where the rubble of harvested crops is left undisturbed to protect the soil, are also widely known. The needed answers are economic and social, not technical.

However, American farming is in the grip

of a system that cannot easily be interrupted at a single point. The intensive use of heavy machinery, fertilizer, fuel and chemicals that dramatically raised crop yields also dramatically raised costs and therefore reduced the per acre profit. This pushed farmers to plow up marginal land, which in turn led to larger crops and therefore lower farm prices and therefore lower profits. The appetite for agricultural exports, now a crucial part of the national balance of trade, creates further pressures for more production. Escalating land values have meant more absentee ownership, more farming under short-term leases, and more speculation in agricultural land. All of these mean an emphasis on quick return rather than long-term productivity. Land that could produce indefinitely with proper care is now being ruined in as little as three growing seasons.

All of this is changing, but slowly. Last year's farm bill recognized for the first time the need to keep good land in farms instead of suburbs and shopping centers. New and newly appreciated farming methods are spreading. But there are still plenty of shortsighted and ignorant farmers, often encouraged by federal policies that underwrite farming on erosion-prone land. Many good farmers cannot afford the soil conservation steps they would like to take. Public conservation funds are being substantially cut. Fifteen tons of topsoil washes out the mouth of the Mississippi River every second. So far, erosion is winning the race with ease.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Lie in The Newspaper

When a newspaper uses precious front-page space, as The New York Times did on Monday, to expose a lie in its own columns, it is trying to do much more than confess a procedural lapse. The point is to reaffirm a compact with the reader: that what is printed has been honestly gathered and labeled; that any credible challenge will be rigorously examined, and that serious error will get prompt and conspicuous notice.

In this case, it was not merely an error but a hoax, a shameless bait, by a 24-year-old American free-lancer, Christopher Jones. With laborious research, he wrote a false and partly plagiarized tale about an action-filled four-week journey with Khmer Rouge guerrillas in Cambodia last year.

Having established some credentials for knowledge of the area, he combined old interviews with many fake new ones in an article for The Times Magazine last Dec. 20. And he did it so well that no Cambodian experts challenged the account until the pla-

giarism of an André Malraux novel was discovered. It took weeks to track him to Spain, and three days of questioning by Times editors and reporters before he admitted the fabrication, including even the forgery of related expense accounts.

We leave exploring the psychology of such adventures to others. The Times' responsibility is keenly felt. The lie — the fabricated event, the made-up quote, the fictitious source — is the nightmare of the newsroom. It is intolerable not only because it discredits publications but because it debases communication. It may not be too much to say that, ultimately, it debases democracy.

As Executive Editor A.M. Rosenthal said of this particular case: "We do not feel that the fact the writer was a liar and hoaxer removes our responsibility. It is our job to uncover any falsehood or error... I regret this whole sad episode and the lapse in our procedures that made it possible."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

A Worrying Change in Zimbabwe

As prime minister of Zimbabwe for the past two years, former guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe surprisingly managed to create a multiracial society with relative stability. Many whites did leave despite Mugabe's moderate rhetoric, but many others did not. Parliament and government agencies functioned with white participation. A multiparty system was in place. And, although there was plenty of uncertainty, there was also plenty of euphoria. In recent weeks, however, gen-

ine fears have arisen over Mugabe's plans for Zimbabwe. From a variety of signals, it seemed that he was moving to establish a one-party state to weaken opposition and ensure longevity in office.

It would be a tragedy if Zimbabwe did go the way of its neighbors Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique, all now bankrupt and undemocratic. Zimbabwe is a nation with real potential to evolve and prosper as a multiracial, multiparty showpiece for all Africa — which does not need another dictator.

— From the Los Angeles Times.

Feb. 24: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Corporations and Politics

NEW YORK — Sen. La Follette, who is one of the most radical of Republicans, has declared that if Mr. Bryce, the British ambassador, who had devoted one chapter of the "American Commonwealth" to the corruption of American politics, were to revise that work, he would have to give an entire volume to the subject. He added that the development of corporations had permitted 76 men to control the country's industries. They represented 1,000 corporations and directorates, eight of which owned or controlled \$9 billion of the \$13 billion invested in railroads. These men, he said, stood together against the country and surrounded Congress at Washington with mercenary lobbyists.

1932: Goebbels Opens Hostilities

BERLIN — Adolf Hitler, fresh from his announcement of his presidential candidacy, sent his Nationalist bloc into bitter battle against the government forces when the Reichstag reopened after four months' recess. Hitler's Berlin chief of staff, Joseph Goebbels, opened the debate and attacked Heinrich Brüning's regime. "You are a man of today. The man of tomorrow is coming," he told the chancellor, who sat quietly at the government bench. Goebbels declared that President von Hindenburg is "praised by Jewish boulevard newspapers and a party of deserters," and amid shouts of "Goebbels, where were you during the war?" went on to call the Socialists a party of deserters.



All Downhill Till the Bend in the Tunnel.

Like and Unlike the Vietnam Process

By Flora Lewis

WASHINGTON — The words from the scene are chillingly familiar. The local president said, "We are losing the fight with the guerrillas in the countryside." The visiting U.S. general said Washington would have to rethink its policy of not allowing U.S. advisers to accompany local troops on combat missions. The defense minister told visiting congressmen a government victory was impossible without more U.S. military aid. A non-U.S. diplomat said the government "cannot win without troops from the U.S. or someone."

But the country was not Vietnam and the time was not the early 1960s. It was El Salvador and the time was this month.

More people are asking openly whether El Salvador is going to be another Vietnam. The question itself is important, reflecting popular fears and moods. That is one difference. Nobody asked at the time of the Gulf of Tonkin incident, when President Johnson got a congressional blank check to intervene in Vietnam, whether he was getting into another U.S. war. This time, there is a sense of caution and a deep distrust of what the bureaucrats call "incrementalism" — asking for a little more and then a little more, so that it doesn't sound like a dangerous and dubious long-term commitment until suddenly the country finds itself in a full-scale war with no way out but giving up.

That distrust underlies the question. But the comparison means different things to different people. To some, Vietnam is a metaphor for a blind plunge into a no-win morass. Their question is whether expanded U.S. aid and possibly military involvement would defeat the rebels. To others, Vietnam means an immoral intervention in another society that should not be undertaken. And to some, Vietnam means primarily a tremendous drain on resources and young lives that frayed America's social fabric and left painful scars of division, while projecting the image abroad of the "Ugly American."

Nobody is suggesting Vietnam as a positive analogy, as an inspiring crusade or a noble mission. Ambassador Jean Kirkpatrick came closest to trying to justify it when she was asked at a conference of American Legion leaders whether Washington might be repeating in El Salvador a pattern that had failed in Vietnam. "I don't think we were driven out of Vietnam," she replied. "I think we left." That hardly answered the legionnaire's question, but it does raise the issue of "we left."

Differences

In a report to the House after a visit to El Salvador, Rep. John P. Murtha, a Pennsylvania Democrat who was a Marine officer in Vietnam, has warned against "deciding these kinds of debates on the emotions of Vietnam."

There are obvious differences. El Salvador is in Central America, not a distant country few Americans heard of until they started being sent to fight there. Logistics are much easier; supply lines would be fairly short. El Salvador is a small country, although densely populated, with only 5 million people.

South Vietnam was half of a nation supposedly temporarily divided by the 1954 Geneva accords ending the French war, the accords provided for elections to lead to reunification. Saigon refused to implement them and sought to turn the demilitarized zone into a state border. That added a nationalistic factor to the social and political civil war, an issue that does not exist in El Salvador.

That difference also means that the insurgents do not have a natural base for sanctuary, resupply and recruitment adjoining, but not inside, the combat zone. The neighboring governments of Honduras and Guatemala are

hostile, although these countries would certainly be affected by an expanded war and cannot be considered indefinitely stable.

The nearest regime friendly to the guerrillas is Nicaragua, which has no land border with El Salvador but is not far by sea across the Gulf of Fonseca. Farther away is Cuba, and far away is the Soviet ally.

Senior officials insist on a difference in the nature of the regime and the society. The Salvadoran junta has embarked on land reform and promised other development efforts. Vietnam did not have the gross inequity in farm tenure and oligarchic rule that has characterized El Salvador, but it was conquered by Japan in World War II and emerged from colonial rule and occupation a fragmented, fragile and sharply divided society.

In culture and religion, El Salvador is homogeneous. Vietnam is a Buddhist country with a large Catholic minority and many leading sects, and had an important Chinese minority.

Similarities

But the same U.S. officials who point to land reform as an encouraging difference from the South Vietnam that the United States fought to "save from Communism" offer the same reason for U.S. intervention now. Without using the words, they argue the domino theory. If the insurgents win in El Salvador, that will lead to the overthrow of regimes in Guatemala and Honduras, and maybe Costa Rica. That could endanger Panama and spread insurrection in Colombia and Venezuela, and so on through the hemisphere, they say.

In this way, tiny El Salvador is portrayed as a crucial bridgehead to vast U.S. strategic interests, as Vietnam was said to be the line against the peril of Communist China.

It is true that the United States has far more important strategic interests in Central America than it had in Indochina. There is already talk of the danger that an unfriendly regime in El Salvador would be in case of "resupply needs for Europe." That is official for the possibility of a war in Europe that would require huge U.S. military reinforcements and drastically reduce troops and supplies available for North American defense.

But despite the crucial geographic difference, these scenarios advanced by the supporters for expanded military action do tend to sound more like the talk heard in the Vietnam buildup years.

Other similarities are more striking. The most glaring is the regime's failure to meet urgent social needs, leaving a desperation that nourishes the call to revolution. Administration officials argue that reform has been launched and that its limited effectiveness has been due to disruption by guerrillas who want to polarize feelings to the extremes of right or left. But other observers doubt the junta's capacity to push peaceful reform.

President José Napoleón Duarte is probably a good deal more democratic-minded than any leader South Vietnam produced, but he has not been able to dominate authoritarian elements in the security forces and on the right. President Reagan has certified that the junta made "progress" last year in gaining control of the security forces and reducing what are euphemistically called human rights violations — that is, the murder of noncombatants.

But that view is widely challenged, and charges are multiplying that statistics are being faked, as in Vietnam, to justify a political decision. Rep. Stephen Solarz, a New York Democrat, says the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador

killed last year, while the office of the archbishop of San Salvador, Amnesty International and several other sources put the total killed at 12,000 — an increase, not a decline. Further, Solarz notes that in terms of total population, 6,000 is a percentage equivalent to more than 270,000 in the United States. As in Vietnam, human devastation in El Salvador is provoking mounting moral outrage in the United States and among friendly countries. While Americans are not doing the killing, they are increasingly being blamed for not stopping it.

European diplomats and Solarz say that Duarte wants to start negotiations for a settlement but that Washington sides with Salvadoran security forces opposed to the idea. A senior U.S. official says privately that while he does not expect a military victory over the rebels, he expects it will take another six or seven years before they become convinced they cannot win by force of arms and "desirable" conditions for negotiations can emerge.

That assessment is not being made publicly by the administration because it doubts that U.S. opinion would accept such a long-term commitment. The effect is similar to the gradual revelation of the difficulties of U.S. engagement in Vietnam. A difference is that at least some decision-makers now appear to know that there is no quick, easy way to achieve their policy goals in El Salvador.

And, as in Vietnam, the United States must confront harsh disputes and ineffectual support. The extreme rightists Roberto d'Aubuisson, described as a "pathological killer" by the previous U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, is reported to be gaining strength in the election campaign. He could emerge as a dominant force in the junta, displacing Washington's favorite, Duarte. Some leftists may vote for d'Aubuisson on the ground that he would drive thousands of Salvadorans to support the guerrillas against him.

Another similarity is the role of the church. The Salvadoran hierarchy, like leading Vietnamese Buddhist officials during their war, wants above all to find ways to end the killing. Therefore it urges a compromise that would inevitably give the rebels a share of government power. Washington is convinced, as it was in Vietnam, that such a compromise would lead to total Communist domination. There are members of Congress who flatly disagree and call for negotiations, but the official view is on the same line that Johnson and Nixon administrations held toward Vietnam.

Foreign opinion about U.S. involvement is also developing much as it did during the Vietnam War, and perhaps even more strongly, precisely because of the precedent.

Whatever the extent of Soviet-originated aid to the guerrillas, Moscow's propaganda is drawing benefits from the U.S. role. The neutralist movement in Europe is gaining support from people who ask, "What is the difference between El Salvador and Poland, or Afghanistan?" and conclude that the two superpowers are equally menacing to peace.

In the end, the sum of differences from and similarities to Vietnam is probably that the chances of military success are higher in El Salvador, but the stakes are much greater and the political cost to the United States would be no less and possibly more because attitudes reflect cumulative condemnations.

There is also the unforeseeable risk of widening the war. Pulling out of Vietnam was costly to the United States in many ways, but it is hard to imagine any way that the United States could pull out of Central America if it fails. That is the ultimate difference.

©1982, The New York Times.

Letters

IAEA Head's Views

The article dealing with the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in helping to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons (IHT, Feb. 19) gives in some respects an incorrect impression of my views. I would like to correct these impressions.

First, I do think it is important to state that it is fundamental for nonproliferation that governments come to the political conclusion that it is in their interest not to have nuclear weapons. Conclusions of this kind will be reached on the basis of national security considerations. For that reason, security arrangements and agreements leading to détente in a region are of first importance. I did not wish to express support for any particular security arrangements, but was speaking generally.

Second, by maintaining that the major thrust of the nonproliferation effort lies in the political field, I by no means wanted to belittle the safeguards system that is operated by the agency. It serves to verify and confirm that governments, in practice, pursue the policies of non-acquisition of nuclear arms which they declare they adhere to. This verification is of great importance in building confidence and reducing tensions.

Third, I do characterize the safeguards system as an alarm system, a signaling system. But I also emphasize that it is only one kind of signal among many which governments read and interpret. I have not suggested that we have difficulties in implementing agreed safeguards with several countries. In fact, serious proliferation problems only start where safeguards end. However, in one case we are still discussing how existing safeguards under a very early agreement can be upgraded to give the necessary degree of assurance.

HANS BLIX,
Director General,
IAEA, Vienna.

Nuclear Credibility

Bertram Wolfe (IHT, Feb. 9) repeats all the specious arguments in favor of nuclear technology. A moment's reflection in the same issue finds that U.S. authorities falsified exposure records in atomic tests. The authorities responsible for nuclear affairs are not obviously trustworthy. How many lies have been told in the last five years about leaks and faults in nuclear installations?

CHRISTINE SAPIEHA,
London.

Why Nerve Gas?

By what tortuous reasoning does Secretary Weinberger arrive at the conclusion that nerve gas production is "essential to the national interest" (IHT, Feb. 9)? Why? After twelve years, do we move backward to this horror? The name of every congressman or senator who votes to allow this item in the budget should be known, and voters should see that none is returned to public office.

ALICE METEGRANO,
Florence.

Immodest Left Prop

I appreciated both the surprise at the end of the excellent article about Saturday's rugby matches (IHT, Feb. 20) and the way it treats this "king of sports." A modest left prop, but possibly the oldest one still in regular practice, I am immodestly proud to be cited in the International Herald Tribune not as a volunteer but as a rugby enthusiast. Thank you.

HAROUN TAZIEFF,
Paris.

The Language Gap

I read with great interest the article by Flora Lewis (IHT, Feb. 5) quoting a report by the President's Commission on Foreign Language and International Studies to the effect that "Americans' incompetence in foreign languages is nothing short of scandalous."

In that connection, I would like to call your attention to the number of young Americans who, because they live overseas, are at home in two or more languages. Yet, so far as can be determined by the committee on educating children abroad of the Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas, there is no particular provision for scholarship help for these young people when they wish to return to the United States for college. Their knowledge of foreign languages does not seem to interest admissions officers. Financial aid would enable those who do not come from affluent families to complete their education in their own country and make a contribution of great value to us all.

ELAINE W. SENIGALLIA,
President, FAWCO,
Rome.

Congratulations to Flora Lewis. The report of the presidential commission may be shelved, but work is continuing under a nonprofit organization called The National Council on Foreign Languages and International Studies.

RUTH MULLER,
Basel.

The Polish General's Party Tries to Shape Up

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The Polish Communist Party has been in power for 37 years. By its own indulgent reckoning, two-thirds of that time has been periods of errors and abuses. The Central Committee now meets after 18 months of attempted reform with the independent Union Solidarity and 10 weeks of military rule.

The army took power on Dec. 13 to destroy Solidarity and all that it represented, because the "civilian" Communist Party had proved unable to do it.

According to dogma, a military dictatorship in a Marxist country must be temporary. Yet the state of war declared on Dec. 13 and the military dictatorship will last.

Militarization of the country will continue. The Central Committee's director of personnel is a general, and two other generals have just been named mayor of Warsaw and prefect of Gdansk. A colonel has become the regional party secretary in Gdansk.

But the current military rule will have to fade, and the party will be returned to its former functions. The seventh plenary session of the Central Committee — the first since the December coup — has been postponed several times but it convenes at last on Wednesday for this purpose.

Its first task will be to do something to stop the hemorrhage in the party ranks. More than 600,000 persons have quit in six months. Officially, the party still claims 2½ million card-carrying members; according to some party sources, only a quarter of that number can be considered loyal.

The hemorrhage has left gaps. The Central Committee has had to displace the party organizations at about 200 factories, including the steel plant in Katowice and the University of Lublin. The explanation given has been that those units had fallen under Social Democratic influence. At an electronics plant in Wrocław, the party organization was dissolved when the number of card-carrying members fell from 980 to 200.

Intellectuals have been less prompt in leaving the party, but the effect of departures has been significant. Not a single major Polish cultural figure has publicly supported the martial law regime. Among those who have left the party are Tadeusz Lomnicki, the actor who heads the Theater Academy, and 26 Warsaw writers.

The meeting will have to deal with conflict at the summit of the party. A startling document has been circulating in Poland: a political platform of ultra neo-Stalinists who demand a purge of "revisionists," and protest against "the spiritual occupation of the country by imperialism and Zionism." Behind this hysterical jargon lies an attack on persons held "responsible for the disintegration of the party in the last 10 years." The Stalinists are out to get former party leaders Edward Giersek and Stanislaw Kanis, as well as Gen. Jaruzelski.

The military government needs the police to rule, but it also needs the party apparatus, if only as an intermediary between Gen. Jaruzelski's ruling junta and the popu-

Gen. Jaruzelski — the only head of a ruling Communist Party in Eastern Europe who has not made a formal trip to Moscow in that capacity — needs the plenary meeting and a return toward normal party functioning as evidence of confidence before his trip to Moscow early next month. He is the official tool for "normalization." Two months after the coup in Poland, the party still scarcely exists, and the plenary meeting will have to resurrect it.

This will be no easy task. Despite the increasing oppression, there are constant signs of growing resistance — in Gdansk, Swidnica and Poznan, for example. The major cities of Silesia are isolated from the rest of the country. More than 1,000 persons have been sentenced for opposing martial law.

The coup has solved none of Poland's economic problems. Polish exports last month were down 20 percent from January, 1981. Now

is at issue here. The Polish party's failure to play its required "leading role" in the country worries the Kremlin, which would find continuation of the military dictatorship as much of a challenge as Social Democracy. It would be an irritating aberration, particularly as the hour of succession approaches in the Kremlin. The military interlude must be seen to be over in Poland — at least officially.

©1982, International Herald Tribune.

INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

John Hay Whitney (1904-1982)
Chairman

Katharine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Co-Chairmen

International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. R.C.S.
N° 1201217117. 171 rue de la Chapelle, 93521 Neuilly.
N° 1201217117. 171 rue de la Chapelle, 93521 Neuilly.
N° 1201217117. 171 rue de la Chapelle, 93521 Neuilly.
N° 1201217117. 171 rue de la Chapelle, 93521 Neuilly.

General Manager: Alan Lewis, 24-24 Avenue de la République, Paris 11.
11011 Hong Kong Tel. 2-28 54 18 Telex 61190 HTRHKN

Lee W. Huebner
Philip M. Folsie
Walter N. Wells
Robert K. McCabe
Samuel Alt

Executive Editor
Editor
Deputy Editors

Roland Pinson
René Bondy
François Desmousses
Richard H. Morgan

Associate Publisher
Director of Finance
Director of Circulation
Director of Advertising

UN Plans to Expand Lebanon Peace Force

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The United Nations plans to send another 1,000 peacekeepers to southern Lebanon as a shield against guerrilla raids that could provoke a threatened Israeli invasion, according to UN officials.

The additional force would bring to 7,000 the number of troops now patrolling the region. The international contingent, drawn from 11 nations, has the mission of trying to avoid breakdowns in the cease-fire in the area near the Israeli border. It is frequently caught in a cross fire between the Palestine Liberation Organization and leftist Lebanese factions to the north and the Israeli-supported Christian militia occupying a border strip on the south.

Unless there are unexpected political snags over the directive governing the force, approval of the additional peacekeepers by the Security Council could occur on Wednesday. Since the major contenders, Israel, the PLO and Lebanon, have all said they welcome the extra UN troops, diplomats expect any political hurdles will be surmounted. The United States and the Soviet Union have reportedly approved the plan in principle.

The UN's move comes in the wake of reports from Jerusalem that Israel has threatened to move in strength against the PLO if there are fresh violations of the latest cease-fire established in July. These accounts said that Defense Minister Ariel Sharon urged an assault earlier this month after a team of five terrorists crossed from Jordan into Israel.

Threats From Israel

Israeli military leaders have openly voiced their disapproval of the July halt in their actions, which they feel were stopped short of achieving their aim, to destroy the PLO's command structure. Among other targets, Israeli planes then pounded Beirut to knock out what the government said was a PLO headquarters. The Beirut attack led to the death of 300, with 800 wounded. In the two weeks of

fighting 450 Arabs and six Israelis were killed.

Diplomats at the UN interpret the latest threats from Israel as largely deterrent, designed to warn infiltrators against attempting any fresh raids. UN aides believe that the PLO has respected the cease-fire, and the breaches are attributed to factions operating on their own.

The peacekeepers — the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, or Unifil — have been stationed in southern Lebanon since 1978. Their patrols frequently engage PLO and Lebanese guerrillas as well as the Christian militia led by Saad Haddad, a former major in the Lebanese Army. Since its birth, Unifil has had 34 men killed in action. The most recent casualty figures, listed Dec. 10, count another 110 wounded.

The current commander, Lt. Gen. William Callaghan of Ireland, has said his forces are stretched too thinly to stop Arab infiltrators or check Maj. Haddad from trying to expand his enclave on the border with Israel. Gen. Callaghan said his task had become harder because 200,000 Lebanese, drawn by the comparative order established by Unifil, have returned to the region.

The Security Council's 1978 directive called on Israel to withdraw its troops then in Lebanon and directed Unifil to maintain a cease-fire and return southern Lebanon to the beleaguered Beirut government. This order could pose some problems for quick council approval of the additional 1,000 men.

Lebanon wants the council to order Israel again to pull out its troops from Maj. Haddad's border strip, move toward restoring his enclave to Beirut and revive a 1949 armistice agreement that would limit men and arms on both sides of the border.

Israel, supported by the United States, aims at a simple resolution expanding Gen. Callaghan's force. Israel readily acknowledges that it supports the Christian militia but denies it has any troops of its own in the border strip.

U.S. Panel Bans Foam Used for Insulation

By Caroline E. Mayer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Consumer Product Safety Commission, citing possible cancer hazards, has ordered a ban on sales of home insulation made with formaldehyde.

As many as half a million houses have been insulated with formaldehyde foam since the mid-1970s as part of a government campaign to convince homeowners to conserve energy.

Last year, formaldehyde foam sales totaled about \$10 million. Monday's ruling does not cover houses already insulated with formaldehyde foam. Commission officials advise consumers to leave the insulation alone if they have not experienced any health problems.

If problems have occurred, then consumers must solve them on their own, perhaps by ripping out the insulation. Commission and industry officials estimate it could cost \$15,000 to remove the insulation — more than 10 times the installation cost.

The commission, in a 4-1 vote,

concluded that a ban was the only effective way to protect consumers from the formaldehyde gas that is frequently released after the insulation is installed.

Formaldehyde has been shown to cause cancer in animals, and in humans it is known to cause nausea, headaches, dizziness, respiratory ailments, bloody noses and eye and skin irritations.

It was chiefly the fear that formaldehyde might cause cancer in humans that led the commission to call the insulation an "unreasonable health risk."

The commission rejected industry pleas for a less onerous regulatory scheme — either labeling or a mandatory installation standard.

The ban drew praise from consumer groups, which called it their first major victory under the Reagan administration.

Industry groups, however, denounced the commission's action. The Formaldehyde Institute, which represents manufacturers, called the ban an "abuse of regulatory power," unjustified by medical and scientific findings.



The Egyptian foreign minister, Kamel Hassan Ali, left, and the Israeli foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, during a meeting in Cairo on plans for Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai.

Egypt Rejects Israeli Effort to Delay Autonomy Talks

United Press International

CAIRO — Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli foreign minister, failed Tuesday to persuade the Egyptian government to postpone a discussion of the problems in the Palestinian autonomy negotiations and publish an interim "declaration of principles" before April 25.

Egyptian officials said Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Ali turned down Mr. Shamir's request but emphasized that Egypt will go on negotiating after Israel has fully withdrawn from the Sinai Peninsula.

The officials said Mr. Shamir and Mr. Ali agreed to give a boost to bilateral relations by deciding to open an Egyptian consulate in Eilat and an Israeli consulate in Alexandria, probably by April 25.

Mr. Shamir, who began a three-day visit to Cairo late Monday, and Mr. Ali met for 75 minutes at the Foreign Ministry and then were joined by aides for two and a half hours.

After a sightseeing trip in southern Egypt on Wednesday, Mr. Shamir will meet Thursday with President Hosni Mubarak,

who is recovering from the flu, and then will hold a second round of talks with Mr. Ali.

Officials said Mr. Shamir argued that an interim declaration of principles can be reached before April 25 if the discussion of such difficult problems as Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in occupied territories is postponed until later.

Mr. Ali refused, contending that the proposed declaration must be attractive enough to the Palestinians and Jordan to persuade them to join the peace effort.

Israel to Allow Settlers to Remain in Sinai Until April Pullout Date

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli government intends to allow militant Jewish settlers to continue to occupy abandoned houses in the northern Sinai Peninsula until the exact date of withdrawal in order to allow them to exercise their right to try to reverse the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, according to Israel's deputy foreign minister.

The rationale behind the policy, the deputy foreign minister, Yehuda Ben-Meir, said Monday, is to avoid protracted skirmishes between security forces and the ultra-nationalist settlers during the two months remaining until Israel's scheduled turnover of the rest of the Sinai to Egypt. But Israel still intends to adhere to its commitment to leave the Sinai by April 25, he stressed.

Until then, Mr. Ben-Meir said, the government will continue to provide essential public services to the squatters, including electricity and water, educational facilities and other municipal services, and will not attempt to interfere with the influx of hundreds of anti-peace treaty demonstrators to such Sinai development towns as Yamit, on the Mediterranean coast.

Mr. Ben-Meir vehemently rejected suggestions that the government has been tacitly encouraging members of the Stop the Sinai Withdrawal movement to squat in vacated apartments in Yamit in order to make the April 25 withdrawal so explosive that a similar evacuation of settlements in the West Bank would be unthinkable to Israelis.

While acknowledging that the Sinai withdrawal will leave a "scar" on Israel, Mr. Ben-Meir said, "the government does not need any trauma of Yamit to demonstrate that we will not ever evacuate the settlements of Judea and Samaria" — the biblical terms for the West Bank.

Mr. Ben-Meir made his remarks during a briefing of correspondents on the "political price" of Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai. It was the most detailed response yet to the militants who have declared their intentions to resist eviction by Israeli troops forcibly, and to repopulate Sinai settlements as fast as the original inhabitants leave them.

Leaders of the Stop the Sinai Withdrawal movement have said they interpret the government's willingness to allow the repopulation so close to the withdrawal deadline as reflecting a growing ambivalence within Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Cabinet toward the last phase of the peace treaty. At the same time, Palestinian nationalists in the West Bank have charged that the government is attempting to orchestrate a drama of forced eviction of settlers in the Sinai in order to harden Israeli public opinion against territorial compromise in the West Bank.

"There are 75 or more potential Yamits in the West Bank. If there is a dramatic confrontation in Yamit and it unfolds on Israeli television, who is going to think

about ever withdrawing from the West Bank?" asked a Palestine Liberation Organization supporter from the West Bank town of Ramallah.

About 350 vacated housing units in Yamit have already been taken over by militant settlers who say they are determined to fight the April 25 withdrawal, and a new ultra-nationalist movement called Multiplying Gladness last week announced plans to fill 600 housing units in the city with opponents of the peace treaty.

The settlers have taken over 15 schools that were scheduled to be closed, and have announced plans to open 15 more.

Moreover, hundreds of families have moved into abandoned houses in agricultural settlements near Yamit, and every day more families are arriving.

The movement has opened an office in Yamit in which to receive the new settlers and direct them to housing abandoned by the city's original settlers, most of whom are still negotiating with the government over property compensation.

Mr. Ben-Meir said the government has the legal means to prevent the squatter influx simply by declaring the Sinai a closed military area and setting up roadblocks.

N.Y. Museum Vetoes Show From Israel

West Bank Artifacts Raised Political Issue

By Grace Gluck

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Metropolitan Museum of Art has decided against a proposed archaeological show from Israel as inappropriate because it would include material from the disputed West Bank and would pose security problems for the museum.

The show, ranging from earliest times to the Crusades and composed of ancient Jewish, Islamic and Christian artifacts, would have included material from the Israel Museum but relied most heavily on objects from the Rockefeller Museum on the West Bank.

The West Bank, occupied by Israel, was captured from Jordan during the 1967 war and since then has been a source of dispute between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

"We're very sorry, because we wanted to do the show," said Philippe de Monmabey, director of the Metropolitan. Mr. de Monmabey visited Jerusalem in 1980 to explore loan possibilities and to make a preliminary selection of material.

"But we finally decided that, besides the security risk from radical elements, it would be inappropriate; that the museum would be taking a de facto stand in showing this material as the heritage of the state of Israel," he said.

Around the same time as his visit to Jerusalem, the director said, the Met learned that a show of Israeli archaeological material was being planned by the Smithsonian Institution's Traveling Exhibition Service. It planned to include material from the Rockefeller Museum, although substantially less than the Met's projected show.

"If they choose to do it, we'll show it," he added. "That way, we would not be taking a stance different from the federal government."

Last December a delegation of the museum's supporters, after learning of the Met's decision, visited William Macomber, the Metropolitan's president. "Basically, the group was concerned that we had an anti-Israel policy," said Mr. Macomber.

He added, "I said we didn't, that we didn't try to make foreign policy. But we did feel, in consulting with knowledgeable people on our board, that we couldn't have an Israeli show that was predominantly made up of things from disputed territories. I said the best thing was for us to take the Smithsonian show, organized by the U.S. government."

Majlis Leader Assails France for Granting Asylum to Iran Exiles

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Iran's speaker of parliament said Tuesday that Iran "would never forgive France" for giving shelter to various Iranian opposition groups, Tehran radio reported.

Ali-Akbar Rafsanjani said, "It is France that has united all the opposition groups, and we cannot easily forgive France for this. Even if we forgive them, the people of Iran who have suffered won't forgive France."

The radio broadcast a tape of Mr. Rafsanjani's speech, which was delivered at an open session of the Majlis, the Iranian parliament.

Referring to a bomb explosion Monday in East Tehran that left 15 dead and 61 wounded, Mr. Rafsanjani said, "We consider the United States and now France responsible for these crimes."

Leaders of several opposition groups, such as the Mujahidin Khalq leftist urban guerrillas, and

former President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, who was removed from power in June, have taken asylum in France. Tehran officials have termed France "the home of the counter-revolution."

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and Mr. Bani-Sadr lived in France before the 1979 revolution that overthrew the shah.

Mr. Rafsanjani accused the United States of providing financial aid to the opposition groups operating inside Iran. "In discovering the [guerrilla] hideouts in Tehran, we have found out that they have taken money from the United States, and money for various sabotage acts has been spent in the United States," he added.

No group has so far claimed responsibility for the explosion in Tehran, but officials have blamed it on the Mujahidin, the most powerful foe of Ayatollah Khomeini's fundamentalist regime.

The leader of the Mujahidin, Massoud Rajavi, who is living in Paris, said in a telephone interview Tuesday, "In general, it is not our policy to in any way hurt the innocent people, physically or materially. The regime is responsible for these attacks in order to defame the opposition groups. Our targets are those responsible for torture and executions in Iran."

The Mujahidin claim that 8,000 persons have been executed in Iran during the past eight months. Official figures indicate at least 1,670 persons have been executed in the same period.

Meanwhile, the Mujahidin said that government plans to free some prisoners concerned only common criminals and no political prisoners. In a statement read by telephone to The Associated Press in Beirut, a Rajavi spokesman said the announcement of the prisoners' release "was a propaganda ploy to fool the public."

4,000 Reportedly Executed

LONDON (AP) — Amnesty International said in a report for release Wednesday that more than 4,000 persons had been executed in Iran since the revolution.

The independent, London-based human rights organization said that at least 255 persons were reported to have been executed last month alone.

It added that it had received hundreds of detailed reports of torture inflicted by Revolutionary Guards in Iranian prisons. It said that last year, it received more than 200 statements describing torture.



Enjoy a refreshing break on your next long business trip. Free when you make your connection on KLM.

For a free "Stay-on-the-Way" in Amsterdam, you can rely on KLM.

KLM gives you an Amsterdam good deal when you fly Royal Class or Business Class and stop over in Amsterdam.

We'll surprise you with the warmth of our welcome, the charm of our canals, our cafes, museums, night life, shopping and the biggest bargain in Europe—a free "Stay-on-the-Way"!

You get a free stay at a Deluxe or First-Class hotel for one day or one night. Enjoy a free meal or drinks at the hotel—up to 40 guilders (about U.S. \$18). A free continental breakfast when you stay the night. And you get free bus transfers between Schiphol

Airport and the city air terminal.

"Stay-on-the-Way" is offered by the Holland Promotion Foundation to KLM Royal Class and Business Class/Full Economy passengers and must be reserved when you book your trip. It is available when you make connections in Amsterdam on an intercontinental journey by KLM. Passengers from North America are only eligible when they are connecting in Amsterdam to or from a point outside Europe.

This free "Stay-on-the-Way" offer is limited, so book now. Call your Travel Agent or KLM Royal Dutch Airlines for full details and reservations.

KLM

The reliable airline of Holland

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

PARIS

O.V. Gaumont Colisée, Quintette Pathé, Quartier Latin, Gaumont les Halles, Mayfair Pathé

"Kathleen Turner, sizzles... 'Body Heat' contains some of the most erotic scenes on film"

—L.A. TIMES

"...hot stuff! Steamy, sultry, sexy... comes off the screen in waves of imagery that sear your eyeballs"

—NEWSWEEK

She taught him everything she knew... about passion and murder.

BODY HEAT



"BODY HEAT" WILLIAM HURT, KATHLEEN TURNER and RICHARD CRENSA
Written and Directed by LAWRENCE KASDAN
Produced by FRED T. GALLO
ALAMO COMPANY RELEASE

Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a date or reference number.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Singapore Tries to Restructure Ethylene Plant

SINGAPORE — The Singapore government is negotiating the restructuring of an ethylene glycol project after the withdrawal from the project of Mitsui Petrochemical Industries, industry sources said Tuesday. The plant is part of a \$1-billion petrochemical complex being built on the island of Ayer Merbau. Mitsui earlier agreed to take a 15-percent holding in the plant, but reportedly has told the other partners it could not take up its share.

Delorean Arranges \$5-Million Citibank Loan

NEW YORK — John Z. DeLoorean has borrowed \$5 million from Citibank as part of a plan to keep the U.S. marketing arm of DeLoorean Motor Car afloat. As part of a reorganization plan announced last week, under which the manufacturing arm of the company in Belfast, Northern Ireland, was put into receivership, Mr. DeLoorean said that he would put in \$5 million of his own funds to keep the U.S. company operating. In return for putting in the money, the receivers are to relieve the U.S. company of an obligation to pay \$70 million on a guarantee of notes used to put up the plant.

GM, Signal Discuss Aircraft Engine Proposal

LOS ANGELES — Signal Companies Inc. and General Motors are conducting informal talks that could lead to a joint effort to develop an advanced gas-turbine aircraft engine, or purchase of General Motors' profitable gas-turbine business by La Jolla, Calif.-based Signal. A spokesman for Garrett Corp., a Los Angeles-based unit of Signal, said Monday that the joint-venture talks have focused on possible development of an advanced aircraft engine with about 3,000 pounds of thrust that initially would be used in military aircraft.

MIM Plans Share Rights Issue on 1-for-8 Basis

BRISBANE — MIM Holdings, the mining concern that last month reported its first loss since 1936, said Tuesday it will make a one-for-eight rights issue to raise 125.6 million Australian dollars (\$136.2 million) from shareholders. In a statement to the Brisbane Stock Exchange, MIM said it will issue about 55.8 million shares at 2.25 dollars each. Asarco, which owns 48.9 percent of MIM, will take up only 2.5 million shares of its entitlement in line with a commitment to reduce its stake in MIM to 44 percent, the company said.

Sanctions Hurt Fiat-Allis Chalmers Venture

CHICAGO — The Reagan administration's trade sanctions against the Soviet Union have forced cancellation of a \$710-million equipment sale to the Soviets by Fiat Allis North America Inc., company officials have said in a letter to the Commerce Department. In addition, the cancellation has jeopardized the jobs of all 2,100 workers could force the company to close, the letter contended. The company is owned by Fiat and Allis Chalmers. The company had planned to sell the Soviet Union \$710 million worth of bulldozers, pipe-laying tractors and spare parts, said W.R. Hildebrand, the vice president for marketing.

Exxon Says World Reserves Fell 2% in '81

NEW YORK — Exxon's worldwide proved reserves of oil and natural gas declined 2 percent in 1981, Vice President C.B. Wheeler said Tuesday. He said the decline excludes reserves previously listed for Libya, where Exxon ended operations last year. At year-end, he said, Exxon had 6.8 billion barrels of proved oil and natural gas liquid reserves and 43.9 trillion cubic feet of natural gas reserves.

Iran Denies Reports It Cut Another \$2 Off Price of Oil

BEIRUT — The Iranian Oil Ministry Tuesday denied published reports Iran had reduced the price of its oil for the third time this month.

A ministry spokesman, reached by telephone from Beirut, "categorically denied" the report that Iran had cut \$2 off its crude, lowering its price to \$30 a barrel — \$4 below the OPEC benchmark price for Saudi light crude. "We do not need to decrease our price any more," the spokesman said.

However, Italy's state-owned oil firm Agip said Tuesday in Rome that the National Iranian Oil Co. reduced its oil prices to Italian clients \$30.20 a barrel for light crude and \$28.30 for heavy.

Western oil executives see oil price cuts by Iran as an attempt to boost plunging sales and also as evidence of anxiety that key Japanese customers might desert it when contracts expire in April.

If Iran has again slashed its price, the question is whether Tehran's market strategy will work. Analysts suggest that other producing countries might also be motivated to try to increase flagging revenues by declaring price reductions of their own to compete for shares of a petroleum market that has been shrinking for more than two years, largely because of a drop in world demand exceeding 10 percent.

In addition, several nations outside of OPEC, especially Britain and Mexico, have increased production rapidly in recent years. "This is a no-win game," said Walter J. Levy, the international oil consultant, explaining that other revenue-short OPEC nations may feel forced to match Iran's move, ultimately working against all members' interests.

Evidence is mounting that a downward price spiral is developing. Iranian light oil on the spot, or non-contract, market has plunged to \$28 a barrel, Platt's Oilgram Price Report, a trade publication, reported Monday.

Iran's motivation seems to lie in its growing budget problems. Current oil output has dropped well below a million barrels a day, compared with the approximately 3 million barrels a day it sold in 1979. Iran's financial reserves, once among the largest in OPEC, have shrunk to \$3 billion.

Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, a trade publication, estimates that Iran would need to export 3.6 million barrels of oil a day to balance government accounts.

Iran's budget problems, together with its punishing war with Iraq, were sufficient to convince other OPEC members that the first price cut of \$1, and perhaps a large part of the second, were justified. But the latest reported reduction was generally viewed as a direct defiance of OPEC protocols.

"They're counting on the rest of the OPEC nations not to retaliate," said Prof. Morris A. Adelman, an economist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

U.S. Job-Bias Suit Makes Japan Firms Jittery

By Jane Seaberry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For years 12 women at the New York office of Sumitomo Shoji America watched as a procession of men were brought into the office and then climbed over them up the ladder of success.

Finally, in 1979 they brought what might have been an ordinary job-discrimination suit. But the case, now before the Supreme Court, is threatening to become a serious international trade problem.

For decades Sumitomo and dozens of other foreign firms that have located in the United States have selected their own nationals as executives regardless of age, sex or race discrimination laws. They were granted that privilege and others under friendship, commerce and navigation treaties with the United States that gave U.S. firms the same rights overseas.

The firms usually selected their own nationals over Americans to run the company to make sure control stayed in their hands. In the case of Japan, it is usually men who are chosen. But the 12 women claim that those treaties do not hold up under the U.S. Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits employment discrimination.

The case has given foreign firms the jitters because they fear they may be forced to pass control of their companies into the hands of Americans. It has upset U.S. trade officials,

Sumitomo Case Poses Difficult Trade Issues

who fear that the reciprocal rights granted to U.S. firms abroad will be jeopardized. U.S. officials are already wondering what impact the case will have on current negotiations on bilateral investment treaties with Egypt and Panama. It also comes at a time when U.S. unions and government officials are trying to encourage foreign investment.

"What is this decision going to do?" a U.S. trade official asked rhetorically. "It could be really pivotal in direct investment. If a firm feels it can't keep control of its own investments in the United States, that's certainly a disincentive."

The Reagan administration has not yet set down its position and may not become involved in the case at all, an official said. But during lower-court proceedings, the State Department said the treaties do not exempt the U.S. subsidiaries of foreign companies from the Civil Rights Act.

Although all countries covered under the treaties tend to hire their own nationals, the Japanese do it more extensively, trade experts said. "It's difficult for American people to understand our unusual ways of control-

ling quality," said Tamin Kawakatsu, a senior vice president with C. Itoh & Co., an export-import subsidiary of the Japanese trading company.

The Itoh unit had \$4 billion in sales last year and employs 450 people. Only one of about a dozen top executives is American. The ability to apply their special management techniques has been a significant element in Japan's success, trade experts said.

As Mr. Kawakatsu said, the promotion issue is "a difficult question to answer and a touchy problem."

Itoh won a similar discrimination suit six years ago when an appeals court said the treaty's authority overrides that of the Civil Rights Act. Itoh has a practice of rotating its staff to work in the United States for three or four years and then returning them to Japan, the company said.

He said many Japanese workers expect to work overseas when Americans will not. "People come to New York for the weekend. Someone has to show them things, play golf, entertain, such things," Mr. Kawakatsu said. Americans need "knowledge of how to treat Japanese business customers."

In addition, few Americans know the Japanese language, he noted.

In a friend-of-the-court brief filed in the Sumitomo case, Itoh argued that "The right conferred (by the treaty) is an essential component of the business."

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

W. Germany Posts Drop in Trade Surplus

From Agency Dispatches

WIESBADEN, West Germany — West Germany's trade surplus shrank in January to 1.11 billion Deutsche marks from December's 5.14 billion DM while the current account swung into a 2.9-billion-DM deficit from the previous month's 4.9-billion-DM surplus, the government said Tuesday.

In announcing the provisional figures, the Federal Statistics Office noted that the combined current-account for December and January showed a slight surplus on a seasonally adjusted basis. And commercial bank economists in Frankfurt said that, despite a disappointing export performance, the figures show West Germany remains on target to achieve the balanced 1982 current-account forecast by the Bundesbank earlier this month.

The January trade surplus showed a 2-billion-DM turnaround on January 1981's 924-million-DM deficit, while the current account deficit was 2.2-billion-DM narrower than a year earlier. This improvement is consistent with the trend since early autumn of last year, the bank economists said.

The current account comprises trade, plus services and certain unilateral transfers. January is usually a bad month for the current account, since a high deficit is typically recorded on services and transfers, while July and August balances are weak because of tourist outflows, the economists said. January exports totaled 31.4 billion DM, down 12.6 percent from December but up 15.4 percent from January 1981. At the same time, imports fell 1.6 percent to 30.3 billion DM from December and rose 7.4 percent from a year earlier.

The bank economists said the January export total was the lowest since last August's 28.1 billion DM. The current account's swing into deficit from a record 4.9-billion-DM surplus in December ended West Germany's three-month string of current-account surpluses that started in October.

London Tin Price Plummets \$520 For Cash Contract

Reuters

LONDON — Tin prices slumped dramatically Tuesday losing \$520 for immediate delivery but only \$130 for three months delivery by the end of after-market trading.

The sudden fall in prices narrowed the premium of cash or immediate delivery above three months to an indicated level of under \$400 against over \$1,000 last week.

Traders said consumers were mainly standing aside from the market to see how long the price tumble continued.

If Tuesday's fall is reflected in the Penang market Wednesday then prices there could permit the tin council buffer stock manager to start supporting the market although he would not have to buy unless prices fall further.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Feb. 23, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	Yen	Sw.	£	Sc.	DK.	N.
Amsterdam	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Brussels	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Frankfurt	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
London (1)	1.00	2.48	6.56	10.33	0.78	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Paris	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Stockholm	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Switzerland	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
West Germany	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Japan	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Sweden	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Denmark	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Norway	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Finland	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Italy	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Greece	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Spain	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Portugal	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Belgium	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Holland	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Australia	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
New Zealand	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
South Africa	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
India	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
China	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Japan (1)	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Japan (2)	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Japan (3)	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Japan (4)	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Japan (5)	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Japan (6)	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Japan (7)	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Japan (8)	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Japan (9)	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Japan (10)	2.260	4.75	10.25	16.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75

New York Stock Prices End Mixed

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange showed some strength in the final hour of trading Tuesday but closed mixed.

The market had been weak for most of the day, but attempted to rally late in the session. The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 1.72 points to 812.98, but other broad-based indices were lower and declined led advances four to three.

Volume rose to 60.1 million shares from Monday's 58.3 million shares. Analysts said investors focused on the poor economic outlook, and tended to ignore interest-rate developments.

A decline in prime rate to 16 1/2 percent from 17 percent by major banks had little impact, since the market is not convinced that interest rates will move lower for a sustained period of time, analysts noted.

Lay Wachtel of Rache Group said the market is being "whipsawed," and as a result investors are tending to remain on the sidelines until the outlook for the economy and interest rates becomes clearer.

The impact of the decline in some interest rates appeared to be overshadowed by Federal Reserve

Chairman Paul Volcker's testimony before Congress in which he reaffirmed the Fed's commitment to a tight monetary policy.

The drop in overnight interest rates, which fell to about 13 1/2 percent Monday, continued apace with Tuesday's opening quote at 13 1/2 percent weakening further to close at 12 1/2 percent.

However, conditions in the bond market were confused with Treasury bill rates moving irregularly after Mr. Volcker's comments.

On Monday, the Treasury auctioned new three- and six-month bills at average rates of 12.43 and 12.70 percent, respectively, down from 14.74 and 14.36 percent at the Feb. 16 auction and the lowest they have been since January, 1981.

At Tuesday's close, yields on the three-month bill had fallen to 12.31 percent and the six-month rate had risen to 12.78 percent.

On the NYSE trading floor, Phillips Petroleum climbed 2 1/2 to 33 1/2. It said it had formed a man-

agement committee to respond to any takeover bids.

Some other oil stocks were lower, however, with Atlantic Richfield off 1/2 to 35 1/2 in active trading. Superior Oil down 1 1/2 to 26 1/2 and Standard Oil of Indiana off 1/2 to 37.

In other corporate news, Pabst Brewing said that it had received an "unsolicited" merger proposal of \$16 a share from an investment banking firm representing C. Schmidt & Sons Inc., a Philadelphia brewer. Analysts said Pabst was almost certain to reject the offer.

IX International Corp. said it expects "a difficult year, especially during the first half."

Durable Orders Off 1.5% in U.S.

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The closely watched level of orders for durable goods dropped another 1.5 percent in January, the steepest drop since October, the Commerce Department reported Tuesday.

The department also said orders for durable goods fell 0.2 percent in December. Initially, the department estimated the December performance as showing a 1.6-percent increase. In January, the decline amounted to \$1.2 billion worth of business, the department said, bringing total orders, after seasonal adjustment, to \$78.5 billion.

Orders had bounced upward in November by 2.7 percent, but only because October's drop had been so steep, a 9.8 percent plunge.

The general fall was welcome news for the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, even though officials estimate that unemployment will resume its rise later this year.

Employment Secretary Norman Tebbit said, "Obviously I am pleased that this month there are actually fewer people out of work than last month. But one should never assume too much from one month's figures, good or bad."

Eric Varley, employment spokesman for the opposition Labor Party, said the high figure was an indication of the government's "stubbornness and failure" in refusing to budget from its tight-money policies.

Eurobond Dealers Wary of Mass of Issues

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — Eurobond prices eased a bit Tuesday as dealers reacted warily to an onslaught of new issues — seven in the past 24 hours totaling \$675 million — and more reportedly being readied if short-term interest rates continue to ease.

Bankers had long talked of a backlog of issuers waiting to tap the market once coupon levels dropped to the range of 15 1/2 percent.

The new issues include: Hiram Walker Holdings, \$75 million of uncallable seven-year bonds offered at par bearing a coupon of 16 percent.

Citicorp, \$100 million for 15 years with the coupon to be adjusted every three years. The paper is being offered at par with an initial coupon of 15 1/2 percent.

European Investment Bank, \$150 million of seven-year bonds offered at par bearing a coupon of 15 1/2 percent. The average life is five years and all holders are assured of this as the notes will be redeemed serially — a portion of each note will be repaid at the end of the fifth year as opposed to the traditional method of drawings by lottery or market purchases.

Australian Industry Development Corp., \$50 million of five-

year bonds offered with a coupon of 15 1/2 percent. The subscription price of this issue will be set Wednesday.

Canadair Ltd., \$150 million of five-year paper offered at 99 1/4 and bearing a coupon of 15 percent. Occidental Petroleum, \$75 million of five-year bonds which are expected to carry a coupon of 16 1/2 percent.

Caisse Nationale des Autoroutes, the French highway financing agency, is seeking \$75 million for 15-years. The bonds are offered at par bearing a coupon of 15 1/2 percent. The bonds will be redeemed by drawings after five years to give it an average life of about 10 1/2 years.

In addition, Credit Commercial de France, announced that the \$100-million issue it is managing for the United Mexican States has been increased to \$130 million "in view of very strong demand," and that the issue has been closed ahead of the planned timetable.

The paper is being sold at par bearing an initial coupon of 17 1/2 percent. The coupon will be altered every three years and investors can request to be repaid at each renewal date or Mexico can call the entire issue at each date.

In the convertible market, Fujiwara Cable Works said it plans to issue \$20 million of 15-year bonds convertible into its common stock in late March.

Mr. Volcker, while urging Congress to consider tax increases as a way of holding down the budget deficit if enough spending cuts cannot be made, nevertheless said tax rises might not be effective in this period of recession.

"I'm not talking about a tax increase now, during a recession," Mr. Volcker said. He said his emphasis is on 1983 and 1984.

Mr. Volcker said the current situation, even with the proposals laid out by President Reagan recently, does not allow for the kind of growth in private investment that the country needs.

Unless the deficit problem is addressed properly, the financial markets will continue to be jittery, he said.

"Spending control clearly deserves priority," Mr. Volcker said. "But to the extent the needed job cannot be done by expenditure control alone, I see no alternative to considering new sources of revenue," he said.

Mr. Volcker also took issue with Treasury Secretary Donald Regan's assertion that big deficits do not cause high interest rates.

"The more government borrows in competition with others the higher interest rates will be," Mr. Volcker said. "I don't think you can argue with that general concept."

Canadian Dollar Down
OTTAWA (Reuters) — The Canadian dollar broke the 82 U.S. cent barrier — for several days defended by the central bank — in a wave of concern over the direction of U.S. rates and spurred by futures market sales, dealers said.

The currency dipped to \$1.91 U.S. cents from a closing \$2.12 Monday and compared with \$2.29 Friday.

abandon our monetary vigilance," he told the committee.

Mr. Volcker, while urging Congress to consider tax increases as a way of holding down the budget deficit if enough spending cuts cannot be made, nevertheless said tax rises might not be effective in this period of recession.

"I'm not talking about a tax increase now, during a recession," Mr. Volcker said. He said his emphasis is on 1983 and 1984.

Mr. Volcker said the current situation, even with the proposals laid out by President Reagan recently, does not allow for the kind of growth in private investment that the country needs.

Unless the deficit problem is addressed properly, the financial markets will continue to be jittery, he said.

"Spending control clearly deserves priority," Mr. Volcker said. "But to the extent the needed job cannot be done by expenditure control alone, I see no alternative to considering new sources of revenue," he said.

Mr. Volcker also took issue with Treasury Secretary Donald Regan's assertion that big deficits do not cause high interest rates.

"The more government borrows in competition with others the higher interest rates will be," Mr. Volcker said. "I don't think you can argue with that general concept."

Canadian Dollar Down
OTTAWA (Reuters) — The Canadian dollar broke the 82 U.S. cent barrier — for several days defended by the central bank — in a wave of concern over the direction of U.S. rates and spurred by futures market sales, dealers said.

The currency dipped to \$1.91 U.S. cents from a closing \$2.12 Monday and compared with \$2.29 Friday.

abandon our monetary vigilance," he told the committee.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures				
	Open	High	Low	Settle
Feb. 23, 1982				
WHEAT				
5,000 bu. minimum, dollars per bushel				
Mar	2.00	2.05	1.95	2.00
May	1.95	2.00	1.90	1.95
Jul	1.90	1.95	1.85	1.90
Sep	1.85	1.90	1.80	1.85
Nov	1.80	1.85	1.75	1.80
Dec	1.75	1.80	1.70	1.75
Prev. day's open	1.75			
Prev. day's open at 10:00 a.m.	1.75			
CORN				
5,000 bu. minimum, dollars per bushel				
Mar	1.25	1.30	1.20	1.25
May	1.20	1.25	1.15	1.20
Jul	1.15	1.20	1.10	1.15
Sep	1.10	1.15	1.05	1.10
Nov	1.05	1.10	1.00	1.05
Dec	1.00	1.05	0.95	1.00
Prev. day's open	1.00			
Prev. day's open at 10:00 a.m.	1.00			
SOYBEANS				
5,000 bu. minimum, dollars per bushel				
Mar	1.25	1.30	1.20	1.25
May	1.20	1.25	1.15	1.20
Jul	1.15	1.20	1.10	1.15
Sep	1.10	1.15	1.05	1.10
Nov	1.05	1.10	1.00	1.05
Dec	1.00	1.05	0.95	1.00
Prev. day's open	1.00			
Prev. day's open at 10:00 a.m.	1.00			

London Metals Market				
	Open	High	Low	Settle
Feb. 23, 1982				
Copper				
3 months	220.00	221.00	219.00	220.00
6 months	220.00	221.00	219.00	220.00
12 months	220.00	221.00	219.00	220.00
Lead	220.00	221.00	219.00	220.00
3 months	220.00	221.00	219.00	220.00
6 months	220.00	221.00	219.00	220.00
12 months	220.00	221.00	219.00	220.00
Aluminum	220.00	221.00	219.00	220.00
3 months	220.00	221.00	219.00	220.00
6 months	220.00	221.00	219.00	220.00
12 months	220.00	221.00	219.00	220.00
Nickel	220.00	221.00	219.00	220.00
3 months	220.00	221.00	219.00	220.00
6 months	220.00	221.00	219.00	220.00
12 months	220.00	221.00	219.00	220.00

London Commodities				
	Open	High	Low	Settle
Feb. 23, 1982				
SUGAR				
5,000 lbs. minimum, cents per lb.				
Mar	12.50	12.60	12.40	12.50
May	12.40	12.50	12.30	12.40
Jul	12.30	12.40	12.20	12.30
Sep	12.20	12.30	12.10	12.20
Nov	12.10	12.20	12.00	12.10
Dec	12.00	12.10	11.90	12.00
Prev. day's open	12.00			
Prev. day's open at 10:00 a.m.	12.00			
COFFEE				
5,000 lbs. minimum, cents per lb.				
Mar	1.25	1.30	1.20	1.25
May	1.20	1.25	1.15	1.20
Jul	1.15	1.20	1.10	1.15
Sep	1.10	1.15	1.05	1.10
Nov	1.05	1.10	1.00	1.05
Dec	1.00	1.05	0.95	1.00
Prev. day's open	1.00			
Prev. day's open at 10:00 a.m.	1.00			

Paris Commodities				
	Open	High	Low	Settle
Feb. 23, 1982				
SUGAR				
5,000 lbs. minimum, cents per lb.				
Mar	12.50	12.60	12.40	12.50
May	12.40	12.50	12.30	12.40
Jul	12.30	12.40	12.20	12.30
Sep	12.20	12.30	12.10	12.20
Nov	12.10	12.20	12.00	12.10
Dec	12.00	12.10	11.90	12.00
Prev. day's open	12.00			
Prev. day's open at 10:00 a.m.	12.00			
COFFEE				
5,000 lbs. minimum, cents per lb.				
Mar	1.25	1.30	1.20	1.25
May	1.20	1.25	1.15	1.20
Jul	1.15	1.20	1.10	1.15
Sep	1.10	1.15	1.05	1.10
Nov	1.05	1.10	1.00	1.05
Dec	1.00	1.05	0.95	1.00
Prev. day's open	1.00			
Prev. day's open at 10:00 a.m.	1.00			

Banque Nationale de Paris				
	Open	High	Low	Settle
Feb. 23, 1982				
SUGAR				
5,000 lbs. minimum, cents per lb.				
Mar	12.50	12.60	12.40	12.50
May	12.40	12.50	12.30	12.40
Jul	12.30	12.40	12.20	12.30
Sep	12.20	12.30	12.10	12.20
Nov	12.10	12.20	12.00	12.10
Dec	12.00	12.10	11.90	12.00
Prev. day's open	12.00			
Prev. day's open at 10:00 a.m.	12.00			
COFFEE				
5,000 lbs. minimum, cents per lb.				
Mar	1.25	1.30	1.20	1.25
May	1.20	1.25	1.15	1.20
Jul	1.15	1.20	1.10	1.15
Sep	1.10	1.15	1.05	1.10
Nov	1.05	1.10	1.00	1.05
Dec	1.00	1.05	0.95	1.00
Prev. day's open	1.00			
Prev. day's open at 10:00 a.m.	1.00			

European Gold Markets				
	Open	High	Low	Settle
Feb. 23, 1982				
Gold				
100 gms. minimum, dollars per 100 gms.				
Mar	1,250.00	1,260.00	1,240.00	1,250.00
May	1,240.00	1,250.00	1,230.00	1,240.00
Jul	1,230.00	1,240.00	1,220.00	1,230.00
Sep	1,220.00	1,230.00	1,210.00	1,220.00
Nov	1,210.00	1,220.00	1,200.00	1,210.00
Dec	1,200.00	1,210.00	1,190.00	1,200.00
Prev. day's open	1,200.00			
Prev. day's open at 10:00 a.m.	1,200.00			

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)				
	Open	High	Low	Settle
Feb. 23, 1982				
Gold				
100 gms. minimum, dollars per 100 gms.				
Mar	1,250.00	1,260.00	1,240.00	1,250.00
May	1,240.00	1,250.00	1,230.00	1,240.00
Jul	1,230.00	1,240.00	1,220.00	1,230.00
Sep	1,220.00	1,230.00	1,210.00	1,220.00
Nov	1,210.00	1,220.00	1,200.00	1,210.00
Dec	1,200.00	1,210.00	1,190.00	1,200.00
Prev. day's open	1,200.00			
Prev. day's open at 10:00 a.m.	1,200.00			

Valuers White Weld S.A.				
	Open	High	Low	Settle
Feb. 23, 1982				
Gold				
100 gms. minimum, dollars per 100 gms.				
Mar	1,250.00	1,260.00	1,240.00	1,250.00
May	1,240.00	1,250.00	1,230.00	1,240.00
Jul	1,230.00	1,240.00	1,220.00	1,230.00
Sep	1,220.00	1,230.00	1,210.00	1,220.00
Nov	1,210.00	1,220.00	1,200.00	1,210.00
Dec	1,200.00	1,210.00	1,190.00	1,200.00
Prev. day's open	1,200.00			
Prev. day's open at 10:00 a.m.	1,200.00			

The Smart Way to Buy Petroleum Products				
	Open	High	Low	Settle
Feb. 23, 1982				
Petroleum				
100 gms. minimum, dollars per 100 gms.				
Mar	1,250.00	1,260.00	1,240.00	1,250.00
May	1,240.00	1,250.00	1,230.00	1,240.00
Jul	1,230.00	1,240.00	1,220.00	1,230.00
Sep	1,220.00	1,230.00	1,210.00	1,220.00
Nov	1,210.00	1,220.00	1,200.00	1,210.00
Dec	1,200.00	1,210.00	1,190.00	1,200.00
Prev. day's open	1,200.00			
Prev. day's open at 10:00 a.m.	1,200.00			

International Business Opportunities				
	Open	High	Low	Settle
Feb. 23, 1982				
Business				
100 gms. minimum, dollars per 100 gms.				
Mar	1,250.00	1,260.00	1,240.00	1,250.00
May	1,240.00	1,250.00	1,230.00	1,240.00
Jul	1,230.00	1,240.00	1,220.00	1,230.00
Sep	1,220.00	1,230.00	1,210.00	1,220.00
Nov	1,210.00	1,220.00	1,200.00	1,210.00
Dec	1,200.00	1,210.00	1,190.00	1,200.00
Prev. day's open	1,200.00			
Prev. day's open at 10:00 a.m.	1,200.00			

SEYCHELLES HOLIDAY VILLAGE				
	Open	High	Low	Settle
Feb. 23, 1982				
Holiday				
100 gms. minimum, dollars per 100 gms.				
Mar	1,250.00	1,260.00	1,240.00	1,250.00
May	1,240.00	1,250.00	1,230.00	1,240.00
Jul	1,230.00	1,240.00	1,220.00	1,230.00
Sep	1,220.00	1,230.00	1,210.00	1,220.00
Nov	1,210.00	1,220.00	1,200.00	1,210.00
Dec	1,200.00	1,210.00	1,190.00	1,200.00
Prev. day's open	1,200.00			
Prev. day's open at 10:00 a.m.	1,200.00			

OFFSHORE FINANCIAL SERVICES				
	Open	High	Low	Settle
Feb. 23, 1982				
Financial				
100 gms. minimum, dollars per 100 gms.				
Mar	1,250.00	1,260.00	1,240.00	1,250.00
May	1,240.00	1,250.00	1,230.00	1,240.00
Jul	1,230.00	1,240.00	1,220.00	1,230.00
Sep	1,220.00	1,230.00	1,210.00	1,220.00
Nov	1,210.00	1,220.00	1,200.00	1,210.00
Dec	1,200.00	1,210.00	1,190.00	1,200.00
Prev. day's open	1,200.00			
Prev. day's open at 10:00 a.m.	1,200.00			

Opportunities using the Isle of Man

Opportunities using the Isle of Man

Opportunities using the Isle of Man

150-110-150

Today, changes affecting your business hit you at the speed of light. You need creative solutions to your financial needs—thinking that goes beyond tradition.

You belong with a bank in the forefront of change. Chemical Bank.

We still believe in the traditional values of service and reliability. But we're going further, adding increased flexibility and responsiveness, constant innovation, plus all the skills of the newest technologies.

When computers were still the tools of the backroom, we developed ChemLink® and put global electronic cash management at your fingertips. And we are constantly expanding its capabilities.



Our record on loan response time has always been good—but that wasn't good enough for Chemical. Aggressive business needs aggressive banking, so our lending groups are organized to initiate even faster decisions on corporate credit.

Our highly skilled banking professionals reflect a new spirit in Chemical Bank—innovative, constantly improving, winning. You'll see it in our performance and in your financial picture.

What Chemical has done yesterday, what we're doing today and what we're working toward for tomorrow are all part of the tradition of giving you the very best banking service. And now, at Chemical, taking you beyond tradition is our new tradition. **CHEMICAL BANK**

Chemical takes you beyond tradition.

West shifted to his singleton spade, and dummy's ten was covered by the jack and ace. South played the club ace, and felt a glow of contentment when the king appeared on his left. He led his last trump, throwing the spade queen from dummy, and East was helpless. He had to give up his guard in one of the black suits, allowing South to score the spade deuce or the club eight.

Notice that if West had held two or more spades he would have been able to control South's chance at the finish.

Observer

The First Taping Chill

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — An old timer grants permission to publish his following letter on condition his name be withheld.

"I've been right tickled lately by all the fuss about presidents keeping recording machines humming. It reminds me of the time I was doing wax sculpture down in Washington around 1903, 1905, sometime there.

"One day this fellow knocks at my door. He says, 'We've got this wax problem over at the White House and wish you'd come by and see if you can fix it up.'

"So I go over to the White House and Teddy, he was the first Roosevelt, says, 'You got here just in the nick of time. Charlie Fairbanks will be here in 20 minutes.'

"Charlie Fairbanks of Indiana just happens to be the vice president of the United States," says Teddy, "but never mind that, let's get down to wax."

"Next thing you know, Teddy and I are on hands and knees underneath his desk where he's got this big wax disk on a turntable.

"Is this a new secret weapon, Mr. Roosevelt? I asked.

"You bet your sweet parooie it is," he said. "Only thing is, it won't work right. The wax melts after two or three minutes."

"Well, the long and short of it is, Teddy has this Tom Edison recording machine under his desk so he can record what people say without them knowing it.

"Suppose I have J.P. Morgan in here and say, 'Are you going to bust your trust, Morgan, or am I going to have to bust it for you?' and he says, 'Don't get your dander up, Mr. President, I promise I'll bust it the first of the month.' If I've got him on wax there's no way he can squirm out of it."

"I asked Teddy how he persuaded J.P. Morgan to get on hands and knees under the desk and talk to the wax.

"I doo," said Teddy. "Look at this." And out of the closet he took a big conical receiver and put it on his desk. "With this device, he

doesn't even know his words are being waxed," said Teddy.

"The president's trouble was easy to deal with. The reason the wax cylinder melted just when conversations got interesting, I explained, was body heat. Sitting at his desk, the president had his left ankle right against the turntable and heat rising from the ankle melted the wax and ruined the recording.

"If ice was held against his ankle while the disk turned it would hold down heat emissions and the wax would record faithfully.

"Bully," said Teddy and ordered a bucket of iced water.

"He said Charlie Fairbanks was going to arrive any minute now. He intended to tell Charlie if he thought William Howard Taft was overweight. If Charlie said no, just to be polite, there would be wax evidence that Charlie didn't have enough judgment to be president of the United States. If Charlie said yes, the wax could be slipped to Taft's friends who would ruin Charlie's political career because he went around criticizing Taft's waistline.

"Either way it would put Fairbanks out of the running for the presidency. Teddy told me to be a good fellow and get under the desk and apply the ice to his ankle when Fairbanks started talking.

"To make a long story short, I'm under the desk with a bucket of ice when I hear Fairbanks come in. The disk starts turning.

"Looking good, Mr. President. Busted any good trusts lately? Fairbanks says.

"I took a chunk of ice out of the bucket just as Teddy was saying, 'By the way, Charlie, do you think William Howard Taft is overweight?'

"I slapped the ice against Teddy's ankle. He'd probably forgotten to expect ice, because while Charlie was answering Teddy jumped out of his chair and shrieked, which was all we got on the wax, except Teddy begging Charlie not to tell everybody in Washington that he was jumping up and down in the White House screaming.

"Afterwards Teddy kicked the wax disk until it melted and later took the big horn-shaped receiver to Africa to scare elephants. He may have been the last really smart president."

New York Times Service

Weighing In on the Scales of Fiction

Novelist Nancy Markham Takes On French Judiciary and Gets a Favorable Verdict

By Vicky Elliott

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French legal profession annually awards a literary prize to one of its kind, a prize that is often considered a stepping stone on the way to the Académie Française. Edgar Faure, former president of the National Assembly, won it one year, and in 1981 it went to a book titled "Napoleon's Testament." This year, however, the Prix Littéraire du Palais de Justice went to a surprising entry: a novel about the shortcomings of the judiciary in France today. Unpredictably, its author is a woman; even more so, she is an American.

Nancy Markham's "L'Hermine et la Balance" (The Hermine and the Scales), published by Presses de la Cité, is her third novel; like the previous two, it takes a look at one of the citizens of France, began her writing career by carving up the banking world in "L'Argent des Autres" (Other People's Money), which became a prize-winning film starring Catherine Deneuve and Jean-Louis Trintignant; she went on to grapple with the arms industry in a story about a French mini-Lockheed.

Markham is prettier than Arthur Hailey or Harold Robbins — her dark good looks unspooled at 54 — but she has put some of their methods to work on territory where French novelists have not cared to tread.

"Documented Novel" In France, her formula has the impact of novelty. "The French are fond of documents — serious documents," she explained recently in the apartment not far from the Arc de Triomphe where she has lived with her French husband and three children for the best part of three decades. "They love the literary novel. But they don't write the well-documented Hailey-type novel."

Markham does. And having successfully tested the market, she has recently been supporting her family on the proceeds.

A graduate of Sarah Lawrence College, Markham arrived in France with her parents soon after World War II, forgot her Ivy League fiancé for a well-bred Frenchman and didn't spend any time looking back. You wouldn't mistake her for a good *bourgeoise* — she has kept her American accent — but she has served an apprenticeship to the French middle class without regrets. It was only 10 years ago, when her husband was unceremoniously shucked out of his job in a private bank in Paris, that she began to write.

It was a way of coping with a world that had suddenly fallen apart. In the wake of a financial scandal, her husband found himself shut out of the only profession he knew. Markham, who had been an enthusiastic amateur soprano, lost her voice during this nightmare period, and was forced to find another means of expression. "I didn't have any



Prize-winner Markham

choice," she says. "The other solutions were to divorce, to commit suicide or to go back to the United States — and that would have been too much like running away."

But Markham hasn't lost her streak of American determination any more than she has lost her accent. It took her five years and 10 publishers to see her first novel into print. She had started to write in English, but after 20 years in France, it came out flat — with no vocabulary, no rhythm. "I don't think you can write in a language you're not living in," she says today. "So I tried again, in French. It was full of mistakes, but it was alive."

"L'Argent des Autres" describes the workings of the financial world, of the moguls who will sacrifice a minor employee in the interest of high politics. The rights were snapped up, and a film version, produced by Christian Chalon and loosely based on the book, was made soon afterward. In 1977, Markham watched the shooting. "I found Catherine Deneuve saying things I had said," she recalls, remembering the shock of watching the tenses scenes in the film. "She went white. I went white."

The film won the Prix Louis Delluc, and the book, in an assortment of book club and paperback editions, has sold 200,000 copies. From then on, it wasn't difficult to find publishers.

"Les Amarrés du Ciel" (The Moorings of Heaven) drew on Markham's knowledge of the aeronautical industry, gleaned when she lobbied in the United States as a representative of French aviation manufacturers. "La

Pointe du Devin," a tale of gendarmes and witchcraft set on the Brittany coast, is scheduled for publication this fall.

"L'Hermine et la Balance," published last May, grew out of her own familiarity with French judicial process. She has, as she points out, been "in and out of the courts for 10 years," supporting her husband and their two children, a family friend, through a wearying series of court cases. Nine years ago, they cleared her husband's name in a libel case against a Paris newspaper; but they are still fighting for damages against his former employers in the French court that deals with employment disputes, after "10 solid years" of delays and appeals.

"I knew all about the ambience in those courtrooms," Markham says. "L'Hermine" was inspired by a newspaper item that told the story of a factory owner brought to trial for murder by negligence after a fire had killed eight of his employees. Its focus is not the incident itself, but what happens in a French provincial town as the wheels of justice clank into action, when an important member of the local hierarchy is in the dock.

Markham portrays all manner of the species: the aggressive young radical who snipes at privilege, the careerist with an ear to Paris, the naive *juge d'instruction* who will not compromise her ideals of justice.

Talent for "Construction"

Sometimes didactic, sometimes laboriously realistic, Markham dissects her specimen, keeping a steady grip on the plot. "If I have a talent," she says candidly, "deploring the cloudy meanderings she sees in many French novels, 'it's for construction. I have every scene plotted out in my mind before I begin to write.'"

Her book is firmly anchored in provincial France, but Markham considers its theme as universal: the French judicial system, she explores the gray area where self-interest and the prospects of advancement clash with impartiality. The French press took in good part this outsider's commentary on the French justice system, which judges with the mentality of functionaries. "Mme. Markham has vigor, passion and skill," was the verdict of the daily *Le Matin*. "And this is a compliment — the temperament of a Don Quixote."

One has the feeling that even without the saga of her husband's broken career, Nancy Markham would have found something worth fighting for. Now that her books are selling well, she takes on any aeronautical commissions, but she is making an exception for a French invention, a safety net for the end of airport runways that, she says with conviction, will "save lives."

"My friends say I'm temperamentally suited to crusades," she laughs, her dark eyes full of spirit. "But the first one was imposed upon me."

PEOPLE: Singer Sues Jewel Firm, Charges Switch in Gems

Phyllis McGuire, of the famed McGuire Sisters, has filed a \$60-million lawsuit charging that the late New York jewel mogul Harry Winston substituted synthetic stones for \$10 million in gems she took to the firm for cleaning and repair. The suit named Winston's firm, Harry Winston Inc.; Winston's son, Ronald Winston; executives Richard Vena and Armand V. Carnevale. It charged conversion, fraud and breach of contract and seeks \$10 million in general damages and \$50 million in punitive damages. San Francisco attorney Melvin Bell filed the suit on behalf of the singer in U.S. District Court in New York. The suit also charged that the practice had been going on for some time at Winston's firm, and said that a "long list of prominent" witnesses was prepared to testify for McGuire. Vena said in a signed statement contained in the complaint that the switch of stones was a "drastic mistake." In New York, Edwin Clifford, a spokesman for the firm, said, "We vehemently deny the charges. We have been in business for 50 years and have tens of thousands of satisfied clients. There's no way we could stay in business if that was the way we did business."

A Los Angeles Superior Court judge ordered a Saudi Arabian sheikh to pay his wife support and to return the couple's four children to her custody pending a hearing in their divorce case, in which Sheikh Osama al-Fassi is seeking about \$3 billion in community property. The sheikh danced in the halls of the county courthouse after Judge Harry Shaffer issued the orders against Sheikh Mohammed al-Fassi, now living in Florida with two other wives. Sheikh Dana, 23, is seeking half of her husband's estimated \$6-billion estate, but al-Fassi's lawyers are challenging the jurisdiction of the California courts.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy celebrated his 50th birthday Monday with a glittering assembly of big spenders who poured almost \$100,000 into his re-election campaign, marking the occasion with a wry reminder of his presidential ambitions. "I will not be as old as Ronald Reagan until the year 2004," Kennedy, loser of a 1980 bid for the Democratic presidential nomination, said to cheers at the \$300-a-person birthday fundraiser in Boston. Introduced at the

reception by the deep bass of U.S. House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill leading the singing of "Happy Birthday," Kennedy brought home with a carefully timed comment: "I hadn't planned my 50th birthday in the White House. I had planned to have it at Camp David."

Melina Mercouri, Greek minister of culture and sciences, has asked the French government to return the Venus de Milo and Victory of Samothrace statues to Greece. But she's not urging that they be returned permanently from the Louvre Museum to their country of origin. She just wants to borrow them for an exhibition of Greek art. The French ambassador to Athens told her he will relay the request to President François Mitterrand, who is a friend of Mercouri.

Orson Welles announced in Paris that he is planning to direct two new films. One is an adaptation of Isak Dinesen's "The Dreamers" and the other concerning an imaginary U.S. presidential candidate who lost in 1980 but may be elected in 1984. He also said he hopes to find financing for his uncompleted "Don Quixote" film begun 20 years ago. The actor-director is in Paris to officiate Saturday at the César award ceremony, the French equivalent of the Oscar, to be awarded to Grace Kelly's co-star, including Frank Sinatra, James Stewart, Stewart Granger and Celeste Holm.

She may be known now as Her Serene Highness Princess Grace of Monaco, but back home in Philadelphia on March 31 she will introduce what is to be called, plainly, the Grace Kelly Film Festival. The former movie actress will come from Monaco for a tribute and retrospective of her films at the Annenberg Center of the University of Pennsylvania. The gala, part of Philadelphia's Century IV Celebration, is also expected to draw some of Grace Kelly's co-stars, including Frank Sinatra, James Stewart, Stewart Granger and Celeste Holm.

Douglas Cater, who served as a special assistant to President Lyndon B. Johnson, will become the 23rd president of the 200-year-old Washington College, in Chester town, Md.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING
SIBSALO, Traveler's message, White
Box 662, Olympia, WA 98502, USA.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
SUBSCRIBE
to the
INTERNATIONAL
HERALD
TRIBUNE
AND SAVE.

As a new subscriber to the International Herald Tribune, you can save up to 50% of the newsprint price, depending on your country of residence.

For details on this special introductory offer, write to:
RHT Subscriptions Department,
151 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle,
92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Or phone Paris 747-12-45 ext. 305.

IN ASIA AND PACIFIC
contact our local distributor at:
International Herald Tribune
1801 Telok Ayer St., Corner Building
24-24, Singapore 06951.
HONG KONG
Tel: 18-5286726

HERTZ RENT-A-CAR
SPECIAL WEEKEND RATES
Monday through Friday 9am to 5pm
Unlimited mileage. Rent Fiat 127, Renault 5, Citroën, Peugeot, Saab, Volvo, BMW, Ford, Mercedes, etc. \$25.00 per day. \$40.00 per day. \$55.00 per day. \$70.00 per day. \$85.00 per day. \$100.00 per day. \$115.00 per day. \$130.00 per day. \$145.00 per day. \$160.00 per day. \$175.00 per day. \$190.00 per day. \$205.00 per day. \$220.00 per day. \$235.00 per day. \$250.00 per day. \$265.00 per day. \$280.00 per day. \$295.00 per day. \$310.00 per day. \$325.00 per day. \$340.00 per day. \$355.00 per day. \$370.00 per day. \$385.00 per day. \$400.00 per day. \$415.00 per day. \$430.00 per day. \$445.00 per day. \$460.00 per day. \$475.00 per day. \$490.00 per day. \$505.00 per day. \$520.00 per day. \$535.00 per day. \$550.00 per day. \$565.00 per day. \$580.00 per day. \$595.00 per day. \$610.00 per day. \$625.00 per day. \$640.00 per day. \$655.00 per day. \$670.00 per day. \$685.00 per day. \$700.00 per day. \$715.00 per day. \$730.00 per day. \$745.00 per day. \$760.00 per day. \$775.00 per day. \$790.00 per day. \$805.00 per day. \$820.00 per day. \$835.00 per day. \$850.00 per day. \$865.00 per day. \$880.00 per day. \$895.00 per day. \$910.00 per day. \$925.00 per day. \$940.00 per day. \$955.00 per day. \$970.00 per day. \$985.00 per day. \$1000.00 per day. \$1015.00 per day. \$1030.00 per day. \$1045.00 per day. \$1060.00 per day. \$1075.00 per day. \$1090.00 per day. \$1105.00 per day. \$1120.00 per day. \$1135.00 per day. \$1150.00 per day. \$1165.00 per day. \$1180.00 per day. \$1195.00 per day. \$1210.00 per day. \$1225.00 per day. \$1240.00 per day. \$1255.00 per day. \$1270.00 per day. \$1285.00 per day. \$1300.00 per day. \$1315.00 per day. \$1330.00 per day. \$1345.00 per day. \$1360.00 per day. \$1375.00 per day. \$1390.00 per day. \$1405.00 per day. \$1420.00 per day. \$1435.00 per day. \$1450.00 per day. \$1465.00 per day. \$1480.00 per day. \$1495.00 per day. \$1510.00 per day. \$1525.00 per day. \$1540.00 per day. \$1555.00 per day. \$1570.00 per day. \$1585.00 per day. \$1600.00 per day. \$1615.00 per day. \$1630.00 per day. \$1645.00 per day. \$1660.00 per day. \$1675.00 per day. \$1690.00 per day. \$1705.00 per day. \$1720.00 per day. \$1735.00 per day. \$1750.00 per day. \$1765.00 per day. \$1780.00 per day. \$1795.00 per day. \$1810.00 per day. \$1825.00 per day. \$1840.00 per day. \$1855.00 per day. \$1870.00 per day. \$1885.00 per day. \$1900.00 per day. \$1915.00 per day. \$1930.00 per day. \$1945.00 per day. \$1960.00 per day. \$1975.00 per day. \$1990.00 per day. \$2005.00 per day. \$2020.00 per day. \$2035.00 per day. \$2050.00 per day. \$2065.00 per day. \$2080.00 per day. \$2095.00 per day. \$2110.00 per day. \$2125.00 per day. \$2140.00 per day. \$2155.00 per day. \$2170.00 per day. \$2185.00 per day. \$2200.00 per day. \$2215.00 per day. \$2230.00 per day. \$2245.00 per day. \$2260.00 per day. \$2275.00 per day. \$2290.00 per day. \$2305.00 per day. \$2320.00 per day. \$2335.00 per day. \$2350.00 per day. \$2365.00 per day. \$2380.00 per day. \$2395.00 per day. \$2410.00 per day. \$2425.00 per day. \$2440.00 per day. \$2455.00 per day. \$2470.00 per day. \$2485.00 per day. \$2500.00 per day. \$2515.00 per day. \$2530.00 per day. \$2545.00 per day. \$2560.00 per day. \$2575.00 per day. \$2590.00 per day. \$2605.00 per day. \$2620.00 per day. \$2635.00 per day. \$2650.00 per day. \$2665.00 per day. \$2680.00 per day. \$2695.00 per day. \$2710.00 per day. \$2725.00 per day. \$2740.00 per day. \$2755.00 per day. \$2770.00 per day. \$2785.00 per day. \$2800.00 per day. \$2815.00 per day. \$2830.00 per day. \$2845.00 per day. \$2860.00 per day. \$2875.00 per day. \$2890.00 per day. \$2905.00 per day. \$2920.00 per day. \$2935.00 per day. \$2950.00 per day. \$2965.00 per day. \$2980.00 per day. \$2995.00 per day. \$3010.00 per day. \$3025.00 per day. \$3040.00 per day. \$3055.00 per day. \$3070.00 per day. \$3085.00 per day. \$3100.00 per day. \$3115.00 per day. \$3130.00 per day. \$3145.00 per day. \$3160.00 per day. \$3175.00 per day. \$3190.00 per day. \$3205.00 per day. \$3220.00 per day. \$3235.00 per day. \$3250.00 per day. \$3265.00 per day. \$3280.00 per day. \$3295.00 per day. \$3310.00 per day. \$3325.00 per day. \$3340.00 per day. \$3355.00 per day. \$3370.00 per day. \$3385.00 per day. \$3400.00 per day. \$3415.00 per day. \$3430.00 per day. \$3445.00 per day. \$3460.00 per day. \$3475.00 per day. \$3490.00 per day. \$3505.00 per day. \$3520.00 per day. \$3535.00 per day. \$3550.00 per day. \$3565.00 per day. \$3580.00 per day. \$3595.00 per day. \$3610.00 per day. \$3625.00 per day. \$3640.00 per day. \$3655.00 per day. \$3670.00 per day. \$3685.00 per day. \$3700.00 per day. \$3715.00 per day. \$3730.00 per day. \$3745.00 per day. \$3760.00 per day. \$3775.00 per day. \$3790.00 per day. \$3805.00 per day. \$3820.00 per day. \$3835.00 per day. \$3850.00 per day. \$3865.00 per day. \$3880.00 per day. \$3895.00 per day. \$3910.00 per day. \$3925.00 per day. \$3940.00 per day. \$3955.00 per day. \$3970.00 per day. \$3985.00 per day. \$4000.00 per day. \$4015.00 per day. \$4030.00 per day. \$4045.00 per day. \$4060.00 per day. \$4075.00 per day. \$4090.00 per day. \$4105.00 per day. \$4120.00 per day. \$4135.00 per day. \$4150.00 per day. \$4165.00 per day. \$4180.00 per day. \$4195.00 per day. \$4210.00 per day. \$4225.00 per day. \$4240.00 per day. \$4255.00 per day. \$4270.00 per day. \$4285.00 per day. \$4300.00 per day. \$4315.00 per day. \$4330.00 per day. \$4345.00 per day. \$4360.00 per day. \$4375.00 per day. \$4390.00 per day. \$4405.00 per day. \$4420.00 per day. \$4435.00 per day. \$4450.00 per day. \$4465.00 per day. \$4480.00 per day. \$4495.00 per day. \$4510.00 per day. \$4525.00 per day. \$4540.00 per day. \$4555.00 per day. \$4570.00 per day. \$4585.00 per day. \$4600.00 per day. \$4615.00 per day. \$4630.00 per day. \$4645.00 per day. \$4660.00 per day. \$4675.00 per day. \$4690.00 per day. \$4705.00 per day. \$4720.00 per day. \$4735.00 per day. \$4750.00 per day. \$4765.00 per day. \$4780.00 per day. \$4795.00 per day. \$4810.00 per day. \$4825.00 per day. \$4840.00 per day. \$4855.00 per day. \$4870.00 per day. \$4885.00 per day. \$4900.00 per day. \$4915.00 per day. \$4930.00 per day. \$4945.00 per day. \$4960.00 per day. \$4975.00 per day. \$4990.00 per day. \$5005.00 per day. \$5020.00 per day. \$5035.00 per day. \$5050.00 per day. \$5065.00 per day. \$5080.00 per day. \$5095.00 per day. \$5110.00 per day. \$5125.00 per day. \$5140.00 per day. \$5155.00 per day. \$5170.00 per day. \$5185.00 per day. \$5200.00 per day. \$5215.00 per day. \$5230.00 per day. \$5245.00 per day. \$5260.00 per day. \$5275.00 per day. \$5290.00 per day. \$5305.00 per day. \$5320.00 per day. \$5335.00 per day. \$5350.00 per day. \$5365.00 per day. \$5380.00 per day. \$5395.00 per day. \$5410.00 per day. \$5425.00 per day. \$5440.00 per day. \$5455.00 per day. \$5470.00 per day. \$5485.00 per day. \$5500.00 per day. \$5515.00 per day. \$5530.00 per day. \$5545.00 per day. \$5560.00 per day. \$5575.00 per day. \$5590.00 per day. \$5605.00 per day. \$5620.00 per day. \$5635.00 per day. \$5650.00 per day. \$5665.00 per day. \$5680.00 per day. \$5695.00 per day. \$5710.00 per day. \$5725.00 per day. \$5740.00 per day. \$5755.00 per day. \$5770.00 per day. \$5785.00 per day. \$5800.00 per day. \$5815.00 per day. \$5830.00 per day. \$5845.00 per day. \$5860.00 per day. \$5875.00 per day. \$5890.00 per day. \$5905.00 per day. \$5920.00 per day. \$5935.00 per day. \$5950.00 per day. \$5965.00 per day. \$5980.00 per day. \$5995.00 per day. \$6010.00 per day. \$6025.00 per day. \$6040.00 per day. \$6055.00 per day. \$6070.00 per day. \$6085.00 per day. \$6100.00 per day. \$6115.00 per day. \$6130.00 per day. \$6145.00 per day. \$6160.00 per day. \$6175.00 per day. \$6190.00 per day. \$6205.00 per day. \$6220.00 per day. \$6235.00 per day. \$6250.00 per day. \$6265.00 per day. \$6280.00 per day. \$6295.00 per day. \$6310.00 per day. \$6325.00 per day. \$6340.00 per day. \$6355.00 per day. \$6370.00 per day. \$6385.00 per day. \$6400.00 per day. \$6415.00 per day. \$6430.00 per day. \$6445.00 per day. \$6460.00 per day. \$6475.00 per day. \$6490.00 per day. \$6505.00 per day. \$6520.00 per day. \$6535.00 per day. \$6550.00 per day. \$6565.00 per day. \$6580.00 per day. \$6595.00 per day. \$6610.00 per day. \$6625.00 per day. \$6640.00 per day. \$6655.00 per day. \$6670.00 per day. \$6685.00 per day. \$6700.00 per day. \$6715.00 per day. \$6730.00 per day. \$6745.00 per day. \$6760.00 per day. \$6775.00 per day. \$6790.00 per day. \$6805.00 per day. \$6820.00 per day. \$6835.00 per day. \$6850.00 per day. \$6865.00 per day. \$6880.00 per day. \$6895.00 per day. \$6910.00 per day. \$6925.00 per day. \$6940.00 per day. \$6955.00 per day. \$6970.00 per day. \$6985.00 per day. \$7000.00 per day. \$7015.00 per day. \$7030.00 per day. \$7045.00 per day. \$7060.00 per day. \$7075.00 per day. \$7090.00 per day. \$7105.00 per day. \$7120.00 per day. \$7135.00 per day. \$7150.00 per day. \$7165.00 per day. \$7180.00 per day. \$7195.00 per day. \$7210.00 per day. \$7225.00 per day. \$7240.00 per day. \$7255.00 per day. \$7270.00 per day. \$7285.00 per day. \$7300.00 per day. \$7315.00 per day. \$7330.00 per day. \$7345.00 per day. \$7360.00 per day. \$7375.00 per day. \$7390.00 per day. \$7405.00 per day. \$7420.00 per day. \$7435.00 per day. \$7450.00 per day. \$7465.00 per day. \$7480.00 per day. \$7495.00 per day. \$7510.00 per day. \$7525.00 per day. \$7540.00 per day. \$7555.00 per day. \$7570.00 per day. \$7585.00 per day. \$7600.00 per day. \$7615.00 per day. \$7630.00 per day. \$7645.00 per day. \$7660.00 per day. \$7675.00 per day. \$7690.00 per day. \$7705.00 per day. \$7720.00 per day. \$7735.00 per day. \$7750.00 per day. \$7765.00 per day. \$7780.00 per day. \$7795.00 per day. \$7810.00 per day. \$7825.00 per day. \$7840.00 per day. \$7855.00 per day. \$7870.00 per day. \$7885.00 per day. \$7900.00 per day. \$7915.00 per day. \$7930.00 per day. \$7945.00 per day. \$7960.00 per day. \$7975.00 per day. \$7990.00 per day. \$8005.00 per day. \$8020.00 per day. \$8035.00 per day. \$8050.00 per day. \$8065.00 per day. \$8080.00 per day. \$8095.00 per day. \$8110.00 per day. \$8125.00 per day. \$8140.00 per day. \$8155.00 per day. \$8170.00 per day. \$8185.00 per day. \$8200.00 per day. \$8215.00 per day. \$8230.00 per day. \$8245.00 per day. \$8260.00 per day. \$8275.00 per day. \$8290.00 per day. \$8305.00 per day. \$8320.00 per day. \$8335.00 per day. \$8350.00 per day. \$8365.00 per day. \$8380.00 per day. \$8395.00 per day. \$8410.00 per day. \$8425.00 per day. \$8440.00 per day. \$8455.00 per day. \$8470.00 per day. \$8485.00 per day. \$8500.00 per day. \$8515.00 per day. \$8530.00 per day. \$8545.00 per day. \$8560.00 per day. \$8575.00 per day. \$8590.00 per day. \$8605.00 per day. \$8620.00 per day. \$8635.00 per day. \$8650.00 per day. \$8665.00 per day. \$8680.00 per day. \$8695.00 per day. \$8710.00 per day. \$8725.00 per day. \$8740.00 per day. \$8755.00 per day. \$8770.00 per day. \$8785.00 per day. \$8800.00 per day. \$8815.00 per day. \$8830.00 per day. \$8845.00 per day. \$8860.00 per day. \$8875.00 per day. \$8890.00 per day. \$8905.00 per day. \$8920.00 per day. \$